Daily Report
Latin America

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'Group of Eight' Discusses Latin American Summit

PY250306 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Report from New York by correspondent Paulo Paiva Nogueira]

[Text] A November meeting of eight Latin American presidents in Mexico was the main topic discussed today at the United Nations by the Group of Eight foreign ministers. In addition to Brazilian foreign Minister Abreu Sodre, the foreign ministers of Argentina, Uruguay, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, and Mexico attended the meeting.

Brazil presented a report on the social situation in Latin America; Uruguay presented a document on the Latin American position in the world; and Venezuela submitted a report on Latin American cultural heritage.

Abreu Sodre also attended [word indistinct] in the morning by 24 Latin American and Caribbean countries to honor Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, who formulated the Central American peace plan.

Commenting on the meeting with Arias, Abreu Sodre said:

[Begin recording] My meeting with President Arias, with whom I have a great friendship, was very productive and very objective. President Arias is a practical man. He formulated the Arias plan, which has brought about the peace process now under way in Central America. [end recording]

The Central American situation was discussed yesterday by the Group of Eight with the 12 foreign ministers from EEC member countries at a meeting chaired by Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre.

Joint Economic Communique Signed in New York

PY261929 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Sep 87 p A19

["Text" of joint communique issued by Argentine Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille, Brazilian Finance Minister Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira, and Mexican Finance Minister Gustavo Petricioli, on 24 September in New York]

[Text] In order to strengthen the permanent consultations by Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico, and taking into consideration the decision of their respective presidents, their three finance ministers have agreed to hold periodic meetings to examine their economic relations and issues of shared interest, particularly trade and the foreign debt.

The ministers decided to continue holding meetings on a regular basis, once every 6 months, or as required. Accordingly,the G-3 [Group of Three] has been established.

During this first meeting, the three ministers have agreed on the following basic points:

I) Foreign Debt:

1 - Internal measures are not enough to solve the foreign debt problem, which seriously affects the growth rate, public deficit, and price stability. The problem, rooted in the international economic disorder, requires the exercise of joint ponsibility by creditor and debtor countries within a framework of shared growth.

2 - In order to guarantee an appropriate investment rate, capital flight must be controlled.

3 - In order to guarantee stability for investments, it is necessary to find mechanisms that will allow: a) greater automation of an appropriate financing of interests; b) greater automation of the disbursements agreed for financing.

4 - In order to find a long-term solution to the debt problem according to each country's real repayment capacity, better fianancial terms for the payment of the current interest rates and repayment periods must be defined. II) Multilateral organizations:

1 - As of now, the disbursements of new loans from multilateral organizations must be greater than the interest and principal repaid to them by the debtor countries.

2 - Their policies must be more flexible and aim at development.

3 - The IDB and IBRD [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development] must increase their capital on a short term.

III) Foreign trade:

The ministers remarked that the debt servicing is not compatible with the creditor countries' protectionism. The trade surpluses of the debtor countries must come as the result of an increase of exports, not of the reduction of imports.

New York, 24 September 1987

Juan Sourrouille, Argentina

Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira, Brazil

Gustavo Petricioli, Mexico

Drug Trafficking Seminar Opens in Santiago
PY291426 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Excerpt] The first meeting of chiefs of drug traffic control departments of Latin America and the Caribbean has opened at ECLA headquarters in Santiago. Chilean Investigative Police Chief Fernando Paredes has been elected president of the international seminar, which is discussing ways to combat drug trafficking.

ECLA Executive Secretary Norberto Gonzalez spoke at the opening session, which was attended by over 50 representatives. Among other things, Gonzalez said the drug-abuse problem is increasing, and this compels authorities to allot more and more resources to combatting the scourge. [passage omitted]

Cuba

Castro Addresses Cuba's Pan American Athletes

FL211300 Havana Television Cubana Network in Spanish 0049 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Speech given by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, during event in honor of the Cuban athletes who attended the 10th pan-American games in Indianapolis; held at the FAR Universal Hall in Havana on 17 September—recorded]

[Text] Comrades. Several weeks have gone by since we gathered here to bid your delegation farewell. However, it feels as if only 24 hours have gone by. We were looking forward to this day; we were anxiously waiting for the moment when we would greet, congratulate, and embrace all of you. We felt indebted to you.

During that first meeting, which we held in this same hall, we clearly, and objectively, discussed the various situations and problems you would encounter. I told you that it would be a battlefield, and it was. I told you that it would not be easy for you, that you would sense much hostility, and that it would be necessary you to be firm and maintain your dignity. During the meeting I recalled the wicked, cowardly, and wretched actions carried out by the stateless worms against the disabled children who went to the United States to attend a sports event and reminded you that you are not disabled athletes. I think that you understood what I was trying to say. I urged you not to accept any type of humiliation or offense against your dignity as men, patriots, revolutionaries, and representatives of our heroic people, and I feel that you handled the situation quite nicely.

The enemy expected to gather a harvest of defectors, but once again, they found they had underestimated our people and our revolution. There were, however, teams that were left almost without athletes. They [not further identified] set up offices and telephone centers. They made plans and distributed bulletins, leaflets, and pamphlets. The daily dispatches coming out of Indianapolis spoke of Latin American athletes disappearing from the village. They most probably joined the ranks of the illegal aliens in the United States. I am sure they made no effort to publicize these cases; I am sure these athletes did not get help from them [not further indentified]. They were not interested in those athletes. The big show they staged was to harass our delegation, humiliate our homeland, and try to weaken, bribe, and tempt, our athletes. But, they found themselves with another kind of merchandise on their hands.

The athletes who chose to stay in the United States are probably athletes from countries that have never had a revolution and not from a country that has had a revolution. They probably had to stay in the United States to find a job, to seek new opportunities. People usually emigrate for social or economic reasons; however, it is noteworthy that the most pressured and harassed delegation—the delegation for whom they staged the big show—did not crack. More than 600 fellow countrymen formed this delegation—athletes, trainers, helpers, doctors, reporters—and not one of them yielded to the pressures. Not a single break in our ranks was possible. I believe you gave imperialism an unforgettable lesson, I believe you gave imperialism a sports Giron, a moral Giron. [prolonged applause] They would have been happy if only one had given in, even if it meant an insignificant and tiny crack. But they were not able to get the single member of the delegation they needed. If, in boxing, we won 10 out of 12 [gold] medals and one bronze, in this trial, in this confrontation in which the moral values of our small but heroic, brave, and revolutionary nation were pitted against the hypocrisy, lies, corruption and demagoguery of the empire, we won 100 out of 100 medals, all of them gold. [applause] There, I repeat, where they expected a harvest of desertion, they found instead the fists of our athletes and countrymen.

At that time, I told you that I was sure that the U.S. sports authorities and the Indianapolis authorities would not display a hostile attitude or promote hostile activities against our delegation. I felt that the authorities would respect our delegation. I was not mistaken. The hostility you experienced was the result of the system; of the chaos, anarchy, corruption, and disorder existent within the system and the system's lack of capacity to guarantee basic hospitality. The U.S. citizens were not hostile, the people of Indianapolis were not hostile. Quite the contrary; they were very respectful and at all times showed respect and admiration for our athletes. They did not want to see a group of lazy and stateless worms destroy the work that they, tens of thousands of people, had done to put together a great event. It was their show; their big party. Those who went to Indianapolis to hinder, to disorganize, and to create problems at the games, only clashed with the interests of the people of Indianapolis. This was also a great chance for the empire to boast its wealth, resources, and fireworks. When there is an event, such as this type of event, they use all they have to show off, forgetting that there are millions, hundreds of millions of Latin Americans who are going hungry, who suffer exploitation; forgetting that there are millions of children who are malnourished, tens of millions of illiterate and unemployed people, tens of millions who are ill and cannot get medical attention; all this as a result of imperialist and neocolonialist exploitation. They forget that on this hemisphere alone, and as a result of poverty, lack of medical assistance, and malnutrition, approximately a million children die each year; a million children who could be saved if they only had some food and medical assistance. I am not inventing these numbers; they have been recorded by international health organizations like the World Health Organization and the Pan-American Health Organization. They do not care about these things, they just like to show off their wealth, much of which was earned with our hard work and sweat.

They pay low prices for our products and raw materials and force us to pay high prices for their knick-knacks [bisuterias] and their industrial products thus hindering our development. They increase the interest rates on our loans and implement protectionist measures. They are not ashamed of showing off their wealth during this type of international event. However, we will forget this and just remember the respectful attitude and hospitality of the U.S. people, especially the people of Indianapolis.

They knew that the presence of our delegation would make the event standout. Our delegation represented a challenge in every sport. Our delegation fought until the end for the gold medals—in men's and women's volleyball, baseball, basketball, water polo, in almost every event. How many gold medals did our delegation win? Seventy gold medals?

[Unidentified speaker] Seventy five gold medals.

[Castro] Fernandez [not further identified] you tried to confuse me. You told me that they had won 70 gold medals and I had counted more. [laughter] They won 75 gold medals. We cannot give up five gold medals. [laughter] Seventy five gold medals.

However, the value of these medals is not in their number. It is in other things. These pan-American games were the ones with the highest number of athletes participating, games for which the countries prepared themselves very well—including countries with much money, like Brazil and Argentina where in the past not much attention was given to sports. The U.S. delegation trained very hard for these games. The events were difficult and there was much competition. The U.S. press underscored that per capita, Cuba had been the country that won the most gold medals, and the most medals. The U.S. press reported that Cuba had won a gold medal for every one hundred and something thousand inhabitants while the powerful host country, the country of wealth that is mostly a result of the exploitation of the Third World countries, got a medal for every million and something inhabitants. This means that we won more gold, per capita, 10 times more gold, per capita, than the United States with its 240 or 250 million inhabitants. The U.S. sports authorities worked hard for our delegation to attend the games, and our delegation did not let them down; our delegation gave the games life and splendor.

I saw the games, I saw how our volleyball team played. I saw the scoreboard at 15 to 15 in the second set—the score went to 16 to 15 at one time and we went ahead to win the third and fourth sets against a team that is undoubtedly an excellent team. I met several of those players; some of them are actually professionals, and they explained how they train. They explained that there are times when one player has to cover a large area of the court. I was truly impressed by the way our comrades played. However, I am sure that had our comrades controlled their emotions, had they been more careful with the passes, we would have gotten the gold medal after playing a team that can be described as the best in the world.

I saw how the people reacted. They applauded their team when the game began; remained silent for 90 minutes while the game was being played; and react with much applause when their team made the points it needed. But I also saw them applaud when our team made certain moves. I do not have to tell you that our people followed the games very closely.

Comrade Balaguer [not further identified] had said that 10 million people would be watching you; they did. They followed the games very closely; they watched the games every morning, afternoon, and night. If 100 hours of the games were broadcast, we saw 120 of them. We saw the games live and later watched the repeats. The games were held during a time when the students, and many workers, were enjoying their vacation, and I could add that this was one of the few times when our country thoroughly enjoyed a sports event such as this one. On very few occasions have our people followed a sports event so closely as this one, and I do not think our people have ever been so proud of athletes

Our people were very proud of the way their representatives handled themselves. Despite the hostile attitudes you encountered, despite certain arbitrary refereeing, you handled yourselves very well. We observed this arbitrary refereeing several times. We saw it in boxing, a man lying face up on the canvas cannot win a boxing match. [laughter] We also saw this happen in gymnastics. In the men's gymnastics we saw many falls that were overlooked; we saw how our gymnasts performed; and we also saw the judges give the gold medal to those who had the most falls.

We saw the same attitude during the women's rhythmic gymnastics, and the handball games. Something I will never forget was the last strike [preceding word in English] (Ajete) threw. He threw a strike, I would even add a perfect strike that left the count at zero hits, zero runs, as they would say in English; no hits, no runs. It was a perfect game and he threw a perfect strike—the umpire almost had the moral duty of calling it as such because of the quality of the strike and because of the effort made by the athlete. If the umpire had his doubts he should have given the athlete the benefit of the doubt, but there were no doubts regarding the strike. It hurt to see how that chance was lost because of an outright unfair call. We saw some umpires call strikes when a longer bat would not have helped hit the ball; called strikes when it was really a ball. I do not know what they call that, probably bowling [laughter]. We heard many strikes called, however the perfect strike, a ball thrown right across the middle of the home plate—a throw that would have won us the game—called a ball. This was followed by a run and other mistakes, a perfect game was

lost. The umpire's call was not fair. This was evident. However, this did not discourage you and you continued to do your best. You were brilliant in every event.

We were especially proud by the way the weight lifters, Lara Alleguez, and Alpsvuez, performed. I am saying the weight lifters because I had no idea who was competing in that division. They had to work very hard to take the medal away from the traitor. Our people were very happy when they received a telegram stating that the defector had had to be satisfied witht the bronze medal instead. When I received this I sent a telegram, and I must confess that afterwards I felt somewhat sorry when I read the individual's remarks. His remarks teach an unforgettable lesson, admitting his mistake and expressing his remorse at having left his homeland, to end up in the bosom of the imperialists. I almost felt sorry. When I saw the telgram, I did not know what he had said. Otherwise, I would have been compelled, due to human generosity to withhold at least some of the names I called him. But the telegram was already sent. He had it coming to him. I am not saying, moreover, he did not deserve it. We have a duty and a history of being generous with the defeated, the repentant, with the miserable wretches [laughter] and ith those who belatedly realize their mistakes. [applause] It is pitiful. I he had given any inkling of his desire to come back, well, we would have to think about that. Now he has also become a symbol of the bitterness, the dishonor, and the tragedy that awaits traitors.

Brilliant efforts were put forth in every event. I cannot mention everyone, but I do have to mention the excellent performance of the women's volleyball team, our gymnasts, our boxers, and the representatives of our revolutionary sports. I would lie if I said that we were never frightened, [laughter] I would lie if I said that no one bit his nails during an event, but I must say that the people here were jumping and kicking the balls for you. If a comparative study on heart attacks were made, I think we would find that the number of attacks [laughter] increased during these days. Throughout the games we saw you as our firm, organized, combatant, brave, and heroic troops; troops with a very high revolutionary spirit. We saw in you the best harvest of the revolution, the representatives of our heroic youth and of our people, and we had many reasons to feel proud of you. You made us feel more love and admiration for our athletes. We had always felt very proud of our athletes, but on this occasion, this feeling was even greater.

The seal of our people's and revolution's purity was evident on our athlete's faces. What a lesson this was for imperialism. They were not able to bribe or steal a single one of our athletes, even though many of our athletes could become very rich, millionaires probably, if they were to stay over there. Despite this, they were not able to bribe our athletes. I think that this is going to be a lesson they will never forget; I think that they are going to have to admit their mistakes and the fact that they underestimated you. I think that even though they will never admit it, they must respect and admire our people, respect and admire you. You not only contributed to a sports glory but to a patriotic glory. In a manner of speaking, you defended our homeland. You showed them that it is dangerous to underestimate our people. You taught them a lesson; you showed them the kind of people we are. You showed them that we are a people with a very strong revolutionary spirit and courage. You showed them that we are not a very easy bone to chew on and swallow, and that we are a big stumbling stone in the path of their threats, aggressions, and political and military adventures. You showed them our people's iron will. However, this does not mean that we are going to become conceited or just rest on our laurels. Others may feel pleased with what they have achieved, but we will never be pleased, especially since we know that we can do better. We know that we are rich in resources. We have schools, sports activities, 20,000 physical education teachers and professors—we spoke about this before—thousands of sports installations, all the resources and means to get what we need. We know that if we study our weak points, our Achilles' heel, and our deficiencies, we can further develop ourselves in the area of sports. We can better prepare ourselves, make to more widespread, and improve our techniques. We can do it. We must find our best athletes and work with them. We must work on how to strengthen our weak points. We must study the sports we excel in, like boxing, and determine the training methods used, and apply them to other sports.

Only a few years ago, the boxing championship was held in our country. About 3 days ago, while visiting a school that is being remodeled, I saw (Echay) [not further identified. He has not changed much. He has gained some weight, but that is quite natural since he is no longer training. He recalled the boxing championship we hosted 12 years ago and added that we had made much progress since then. We have mastered the art of boxing and there are times when we feel sorry for the boxers from other countries; there are times when we feel that we are abusing them. We have mastered the art of boxing and our superiority is quite evident. Our training techniques are outstanding. And to win 10 gold and 1 bronze medals—considering the number of athletes competing in this sports—is quite an achievement. As you know, one of the medals was actually taken from us. The man they claim won the fight was practically knocked-out. But, he was given the fight.

But, we have made much progress. I recall when we started improving our training techniques. We increased the number of boxers, increased the number of boxing rings, and today we could very easily form three teams to send to any games. If we were allowed to send three teams to those games, we would come back home with the gold, silver, and bronze medals. [laughter] We would win the first three places. We have mastered the boxing techniques and we must also strive to master the techniques in other sports. We are strong, but we must strive to be stronger. We must work to improve our techniques in those sports where we feel that we are weak and

strengthen our techniques in the areas where we are already strong. We can do it. I know we can do it. If we need more resources, we will look for them.

I already talked to you about our pool building plan. We are going to learn to swim and we will also compete against any nation in the area of swimming. But we need a place to train. By swimming in a river or at the beach we will not become swimming champions, but last year thousands of children used the Lenin Park Swimming Pool and next year we are planning to start building our three pool complex. There are studies underway to determine how many pools we need. We may build 8, 10, 20, or 30 pools; a pool for each municipality; two pools for each municipality. We may build two or three pools in certain municipalities depending on the number of people living in the municipality. We have seen the increasing number of people who use the Lenin Park pool. The pools can be used for recreation purposes on weekends and during the summer, and for training purposes all year round. First we must overcome our fear of 25 or 26 degree water. For a European, 25 or 26 degree water compares to a sauna, yet we feel that it is too cold. We come out of the water with our teeth chattering. These pools will also be used during the so-called winter months, the great winter we have here in our country. [Castro's tone is sarcastic]. We can use the pools for recreation on weekends, and during the school year use them to teach the students to swim. We must work hard at training swimmers.

I can just imagine a pool being built in downtown Havana. The police would have to be called for some order. Just imagine 5,000 people trying to use the pool during the summer. We would have to set up schedules according to city blocks. Otherwise, it would be a mess. I have been thinking about this. I have been thinking about how we are going to manage with only three or four pools available. Perhaps we can use the same approach we are using with our 50 day care centers, our 12 special schools, and our 10 polyclinics.

Next year we will begin to develop the polyclinic system throughout the country. By the year 1990 we plan to be building 20,000 houses a year. We have plans to rebuild our aqueduct and sewer system, improve our water system, modernize our city, build all the social installations we need, and build more avenues to improve the transportation system. We have very big plans. Our plans not only include the building of schools, polyclinics, and hospitals; they also include the building of sports centers. The other day I talked to you about the Pan-American Games and we are going to build these sports centers whether we host the games or not. These are installations for the people. We are going to build a velodrome, an olympic swimming pool, and multi-purpose halls. Everyone will be able to use these installations. We are not only building them for 3 days or 2 weeks of games.

The minibrigades will be responsible for the construction of these installations. The minibrigades are reliable and efficient construction groups. They will also be responsible for building the pool complexes I was telling you about. In El Cerro, we have implemented a sports installation building plan. We are now going to implement similar plans in all the municipalities.

We are also promoting physical exercises, not competitive exercises, but physical exercises to improve the health of the people. In some family doctor centers therapy rooms are being installed to help people do their exercises. As you already know, we have tens of thousands of elderly people who have begun an exercise program. We must promote sports and exercises throughout the country. We are creating the conditions and we are quickly progressing in this field.

With this force that has been created, with this mass movement known as the minibrigades—proof of what a socialist country can do—we will carry out our plans. Our minibrigades are formed by comrades who already have a job and whose work is taken over by other comrades leaving them time to do other jobs. Today we have approximately 18,000 comrades who are members of minibrigades. By the end of the year, we will have 30,000 comrades who will be members of the minibrigades. The only problem we face is getting the material we need to carry out our plans. We have all the people we need to do the work without paying them a single extra centavo for their work. If a factory has 100 workers and it can function properly with 90 workers, the other 10 are sent to work with the minibrigades. If we find a factory with more workers than it actually needs, we put the extra workers to work with the minibrigades. There are people who are not working to their full capacity.

The minibrigade movement is attractive because it helps resolve problems and it combines personal and joint interests. The members of the minibrigades are employed by the various factories and they are aware of the fact that the state benefits from the profits made by the factories. The state uses this money to cover the needs of the doctors, planners, architects, teachers, and to provide help in those areas where the formation of a construction minibrigade is not an easy job. The minibrigades help the people who live in the small cities [ciudadelas] or old buildings that must be torn down. They work hard to build new homes for these people. Therefore, we are making progress.

In Havana alone, we are planning to build 250,000 homes before the year 2000. Plans such as this one were never promoted in Havana. Plans were promoted to improve the interior of the country. Today, construction work is being done throughout the country. We had centered our attention in resolving the problems in the interior of the country and found ourselves with more and more problems in the capital city. However, we are planning to build more than just homes. We are planning

to build as many day care centers, schools, sports installations, medical facilities, and warehouses, as needed. We are going to build all that we need. I am sure that we can get one of every eight workers in our capital city to join the minibrigades. We have approximately 800,000 workers and if 1 out of 8 joins a minibrigade, soon we will have 100,000 minibrigade members. When this happens we will find ourselves facing another problem. We will not have enough construction material to fill the needs of all the minibrigades. Perhaps we can use the same idea of the minibrigades to increase the production of construction materials in our factories or to build new factories and industries.

This social development must be accompanied by a sports development. All the recreation facilities being built should also be used to promote sports. We are also working on resolving the housing and sanitation problems. All these problems will be resolved shortly with this very strong mass movement underway in our country. We do not have to compensate the minibrigades for their work. The members of the minibrigades are paid by the factories to which they were assigned, and the state compensates the factories in other ways. There are many minibrigade members who would work about 5 or 6 hours at their factory. However, once they join a minibrigade they work 10 hours a day. There are some party youth contingents working approximately 14 hours a day. But I must add that I was strongly impressed by a contingent of 200 workers—not sent by their factories, but selected by the party—who not only work 14 hours a day but who also want to build a minibrigade housing complex. I asked them when they would find time to do this since they are already working until 2200, and their answer was that they will do it after 2200.

I went back to visit the area and talked to one of the workers. I asked him how many men had volunteered to work on the housing project, and I was surprised to hear him say that 54 men had already volunteered. I went back later to find that they were already building their project. I guess that we are going to have to set up a shelter for these men. They need a place to spend the night and rest before going to work at the Rehabilitation Hospital. These men are part of the contingent working on the expansion of the Rehabilitation Hospital. These men are working 14 hours a day, yet they have requested permission to form a minibrigade, within their minibrigade, to build a housing project. They are working until 0200 in order to build the 40 apartment building. These men only sleep 4 or 5 hours a day. This is the first time in my life that I see something like this. I never thought something like this would be possible.

This is proof of what man can do if he has good leadership. This is proof of what the enthusiasm of the people can produce. With this kind of attitude and spirit we will have all the men and women we need to do whatever we want. We will have all the men and women to advance at great speed. This is not something that you will see in another country. Of that you can be very sure.

I also spoke to the leader of the contingent and he said that he was planning a rotation system. He said that he was going to start a rotation system so that the men could take a break. He added that it would not be fair to have one man on this shift for 6 months. I think that this is a fair system and it also shows that there is spirit of solidarity. We all know that this kind of work is very demanding and it is not fair to have one man on this shift for too long. We must protect the worker's health. We must give this worker the best possible attention; good food and medical assistance. A man doing this kind of work needs the best attention we can give him.

I have told you this to give you an idea of how sure we are that all our plans will be carried out. We had a very strong minibrigade movement some years ago. However, too many conflicting bureaucratic ideas and technicalities, undermined the movement and the people became discouraged. Our first minibrigade movement was very strong; much construction work was done by those minibrigades. However, some tried to present the minibrigade movement as something that contradicted the economic planning system. Later it was proven that there was no contradiction. If a factory has 100 workers, sends 20 of its workers to join a minibrigade, and still does the same amount of work, then it is proving that it can be just as productive and efficient with fewer workers. Productivity and efficiency should be the goals of all our enterprises. The state reimburses the factories for the workers going off to join the minibrigades. There is no difference between the state paying the workers directly or reimbursing the factory.

Did I mention the 62 unhealthy [insalubre] neighborhoods in Havana? Just recently we destroyed one such neighborhood, La Coronilla neighborhood. The new neighborhood was built in Las Guasimas—I do not know the name of the new neighborhood. In a very short time, the residents of the area built their own homes. I visited Las Guasimas and talked to the people who had lived in the unhealthy neighborhood. While I was talking to them, I mentioned that we had 61 more unhealthy neighborhoods to destroy but I later found out that La Coronilla had never been counted as an unhealthy neighborhood. So, instead of having 61 unhealthy neighborhoods, we have 62. Well, we are going to organize 100 minibrigades from among the residents of the unhealthy neighborhoods, and in 3 or 4 years we are going to rid ourselves of all these unhealthy neighborhoods. We are going to do this with the help of the residents of the unhealthy neighborhoods. We are going to apply the same principle behind the minibrigades to destroy the unhealthy neighborhoods. If a resident of the area, the unhealthy neighborhood, works at a factory, we are going to ask the factory to release the worker and allow him to work with a minibrigade. The factory will continue to pay him his wages and we will reimburse the factory. The worker will continue to be on the factory's payroll, but he is going to continue working here, in the unhealthy neighborhood. He is going to be building homes here or

wherever homes are needed. We cannot dislodge the people from these unhealthy neighborhoods until we have build homes for them in another place.

These unhealthy neighborhoods are usually empty lots where people start building their shacks with pieces of wood and other material. We hardly ever see these unhealthy neighborhoods; not too many people live in them. There are some 50,000 people—2.5 percent of the population—living in those neighborhoods. We do not have the same problem that other Latin American countries have. There are some Latin American countries that have 60 percent of their population living in this type of neighborhood without schools, medical facilities, water, and other services. In our country we find isolated groups of hamlets where perhaps 1,000 or 1,200 people live. There are 62 such neighborhoods. Therefore, we will go ahead and organize minibrigades just as we did in La Coronilla. We will give them their building material, equipment, and land, and have them build their homes. While doing this they will get paid and in a few years we will rid ourselves of all the unhealthy neighborhoods.

The La Coronilla minibrigade has continued to work in the field of construction. They have become professional construction workers and have chosen to remain as members of the construction minibrigades. They will now help us build our schools. Our plans not only involve the building of new houses but also the repair and remodeling of many of our buildings. This will benefit all the people. This will also help all our athletes. We know that some of our athletes have housing problems and this plan will help solve their problems.

Some of the houses built by the minibrigades have been allotted to the state, and we can use our quota of houses to cover the needs of the athletes. By doing this we will not be faced with the problem of having an athlete living in an unhealthy neighborhood or in a small city.

You, our athletes, represent the country; you promote sports in our country. After you retire from active sports, then you can join a minibrigade and help with the construction work. However, right now you must train and the country wants you to continue doing what you did in Indianapolis. In the meantime, we will build the houses you need, and we will continue to solve the problems that you may face.

There have been times when people have complained and said that we are showing favoritism toward the athletes. Undoubtedly, this feeling is the result of our housing deficit. I am sure that in some cases this situation results in envy. I am also sure that if we were to ask our people how they feel about this, not a single person would stand up and object to our decision of including our athletes in the distribution of homes. I do not think a single person would stand up and say that this is unfair. Our people know that our athletes are honest and loyal. They know that some of our athletes, if they wished, could easily become professionals and make millions, however, they have chosen to stay here. Who can honestly deny our athlete the right to a decent home. But we must first build the houses.

However, we found ourselves with a decreasing number of homes. The construction enterprises were losing workers. In Havana there are many job possibilities, and many workers do not want to work in construction. They would rather have a stable job and not to be moving around. But today they know that if they join a minibrigade, they can work for a few years as a construction worker and then return to the factory. They know that if they should decide to quit the minibrigades they can always return to the factories. Even office girls have joined the minibrigades. I have seen office girls laying tiles at the construction sites. The contingent I mentioned earlier, the one working 14 hours, has 37 women who have specialized themselves in laying tiles. These women work 14 hours a day, and they even work on Saturdays. They work every Saturday and every other Sunday. The work they do is truly praiseworthy. This attitude makes us sure that we are going to advance in our economic and social development. We are going to have all the swimming pools, sports fields, and installations we need, just like the ones you saw during the Pan-American Games.

I have broached these issues so that you can share with us this great moment being experienced by the revolutionary process. We have done all this despite our problems and lack of resources. We have proven that we could do much with the what little resources we had. The 5-year plans drafted by the bureaucrats and technicians included the construction of five day care centers. Today, our 5-year plan includes the construction of 50 day care centers a year. The bureaucrats considered a day care center a luxury. They never thought of the day care center system as something that would give women engineers the opportunity to participate in construction, in development; a system that would allow women doctors to work in hospitals; a teacher to teach in a secondary school or pre-university center; and a woman to work in industry producing material goods for the people. If there are no day care centers, women cannot participate in development. We are now building day care centers with a 10,000 children capacity. This is going to allow 10,000 women to join the work force. In the past, the technicians and bureaucrats could not visualize this. Today they are beginning to understand the importance of these day care centers. They had to accept the system after the party said that something had to be done to help the women who wanted to work. The people are very pleased with this system.

These are the types of plans we are implementing. We are building many day care centers. I have already told our minibrigade comrades that I want to inaugurate the 50 day care centers. I guess I will have to inaugurate more such centers because every municipality wants its own. We have said that the 50 day care centers will be

ready by 31 December. In the past, five day care centers were included in the plans for the year and not even three of them were built. Why? There were no people to do the work.

I want all of you to be as optimistic as we are. I know that our plans will also benefit the area of sports. There are many little schools, like the one I visited the other day and where I saw (Echay)—I think (Echay) lives in the area or is working there as a boxing instructor; he must live around there—where we have implemented the double shift system. We did this to keep the children from being idle during the morning or afternoon hours. Many schools have been expanded, however, I think that we are going to have to build at least 150 more schools. As soon as we finish building our special schools, which should be in 1988, we are going to start building the new schools we need. These schools may not have very big sports fields, but they will have an area just for sports.

Some of these schools will also have dining rooms for the students. When a child is 5 years old he is left at a day care center, but what does the mother of a 9-year-old child do when she has to go to work. Therefore, dining rooms are necessary at the schools. A school with a dining room could be described as a day care center for primary school students.

The double shift system will allow us to promote more sports activities at the schools. The Havana City schools are already on this double shift system. But many of the schools need repairs. With the forces we are currently mobilizing, perhaps in 1989, we will be able to build the schools we need. I think that the area of sports will benefit greatly from this. I think that your interest in sports is being picked up by our people. You are actually promoting the practice of exercise among the people and I feel that our doctors can also help promote this practice. We want to see all the people doing physical exercises. We want to see our people practicing sports. We want everyone, a child and an 80-year-old person, to practice sports.

I have heard say that exercising can help increase the vitality of a 70 year old person by 35 percent; that this practice can improve the health of our people. Our doctors are proving that this theory is true and you are encouraging sports among the people. Instructors and installations will not get the people to do exercise; the people must want to practice sports. Our people must be encouraged to do more exercise and practice sports. We are going to promote sports, even swimming. We are not strong swimmers, but mark my words, someday we are going to be among the best. All our children will have the opportunity to swim. First, we must teach them how to swim; we cannot have them drowning in a puddle of water. We are going to select our best swimmers. We are even thinking about a real small pool where 30-day-old babies can go swimming. This will not be an every day thing, but that child will learn to swim before he can say mama and papa. [laughter] We can do this; it has already been done. Studies have proven that a child can learn to swim before he learns to walk or talk. We will need a special in-door swimming pool for these children. But we are going to have to remember what happened with our famous (Marcelo Samado) swimming pool. The other day I went by there and the construction continues. They have taken ages to build that in-door pool. I cannot guarantee you that all our pools will be in-door pools but if necessary, we will build the pools inside the sports complexes. However, we must have in-door pools for training purposes. The baby pool will have to have warmer water.

Our sports complexes will have four in-door pools. We have asked for blueprints to be done. We are anxiously waiting to see what our architects come up with. Each of these sports centers will be built on 1 hectare of land, 10,000 square meters of land. Each complex will have an olympic size pool, a diving pool, a family size pool, and a small one for the babies. We want to develop our people's instinct to float. Even cats float. If you throw a cat in the water he will not drown. I wonder if there is a child who can say that he never threw a cat into the water to see what happens to it. [laughter] The cat will not drown. He starts moving his legs. Despite his fear of water, that cat will not drown. Cats are not more intelligent than man. There are some scientists who claim that man can hold his breath for a very long time, even longer that an experienced swimmer holds his breath. There are studies claiming that man came from the water; that he was amphibious; that he was like the whales and turtles—animals that swim up to the surface to breathe and can stay under water for 20 minutes. Some time ago I read an article stating that man can develop the ability to remain several minutes under water; that man can stay under water for long periods of time. Therefore, there is much that can be done.

I have brought this up to stress that there is much we can do to improve ourselves in the field of sports. We must not rest on our laurels and think that 75 medals are enough. Seventy five medals are a lot of medals, more than many other countries have, but if we use all our resources, learn new techniques, and improve our current techniques, then we can go very far.

We are not being chauvinists, nor do we want more medals. Our duty is to compete against the imperialists. We must soften their arrogance. They have to stop underestimating our countries. We must show them, and other countries, what a people can do after experiencing a change, a revolution. We must show them what can be done if there is social justice. We must also encourage our people to do more; give our people more happiness. We must practice sports. We must test our strength and capacity. We cannot just rest on our laurels. No. We have not stopped working to improve our medical techniques. Much work is still being done to extend the life span of our people, to make our people happy. We have not stopped working in the field of medicine just because we were very successful with some of our research. We did

not stop working after achieving some success in the fields of culture and education. No. We continued to work hard to improve ourselves and we continue to build schools. We must do the same in sports.

We must draft our plans for the future; our plans for 1990, 1995, and for the year 2000. We have to think of sports in the future. We must think of the installations we will need, the techniques we will have to master to compete in the sports field. We must put the names of all our physical education professors into a computer. We must find out where all of them are—I have a feeling that many of them are doing other things. We must find out where they are. We have many physical education schools, more than any other country has. We must evaluate our physical education plans. We need those physical education professors and teachers in our schools, factories, and family doctor centers. Very soon we will have many people who will live beyond 70, 80, and 90 years of age. We have many people who are already 50 or 60 years old. All those people need to be taught how to exercise. Someone has to help them. Therefore, there is work for thousands and tens of thousands of physical education professors and teachers. They can work with our young people, workers, students, and children. I urge the swimming commission to hurry up and look for swimming instructors. We are going to build as many swimming pools as we need. I am no longer going to speak in numbers. We are going to study this matter and build as many pools as we can. Having a pool does not mean that we are wasting water. Today, there are very good filters that can keep the water clean for 6 months. We will not be wasting water. Currently, we are throwing our used water into the sea. The possibility of treating this water and using it for irrigation purposes is already being studied. If this is possible, we will not only be covering the needs of the people, but also the needs of the agricultural sector. Therefore, we do not have to think of a pool as something that uses up a lot of water. It does use up some electricity. The water purifiers and other pumps use up some electricity.

I have been talking to you about all our plans for the future. I have talked about the schools we are building and the physical education teachers and professors we are planning to train. I have talked to you about our plans for the future.

You have now returned to the country. You will continue to train and compete. I know that all the athletes who represented us in Indianapolis are not here today. The last time we met the volleyball team was not able to be present. Today our baseball team is not present. They are visiting some island, I do not know which, and they are really beating the daylights out of the other team. When I was getting ready to come here, I heard that they had already scored 21 home runs. They are really beating the daylights out of the other team. Next time we will have to send our Little League there. I think it would be better. This way we will give this team a break. I nearly joined them at one time. [applause]

I also know that you took a few days off and I hope you and your families enjoyed yourselves. The athletes were the first to take a few days off. They were followed by the instructors and the other members of the delegation. I do not know if the referees even took some days off. I think it would have been better to let everybody take a day off. This is similar to what happened at the duty-free shop. With much satisfaction, I also learned that you did not buy trinkets, that you returned with your modest savings, a little bonus given to you, and that you could do your shopping here—without having to bring back anything—at lower prices than at those stores. I think we should stick to this principle with our athletes. This, however, would pose a problem with reporters, who get a higher allowance. But let us not exclude them now so that all can feel happy. Maybe we will include reporters during the Olympic Games. This provision, however, should be primarily for athletes. I do not exclude the reporters, but athletes should get the benefit of the lower prices. Athletes enjoy fewer resources while reporters can save more. If the athlete came back with 100 pesos-...[changes thought] I am not slandering the reporters. I am glad they have a little more money. If they have, say, 400 pesos, let them spend a little and let others profit a little. This is what I say. During the Pan-American Games, everyone was included. Normally, however, the athletes are the ones who should benefit from the reductions. They country loses nothing. The reporters should pay the normal prices. Anyway, these prices are lower than those at Indianapolis or any similar place. I was very satisfied, I asked around, everything came out right, I think this is a good idea. If I am permitted, we will establish a modest, simple souvenir for your relatives. A well-earned vacation. We will also be hosting a small party for our athletes. I suggested that no strong drinks be served since our athletes are still training and they probably do not drink. However, this suggestion encountered some objection. So we decided that some drinks would be served and that we would ask our athletes to be moderate in their drinking. I know that they are very well disciplined, that they know how to handle themselves. [laughter, applause] They can have a beer, a daiquiri, or some other kind of drink; they will not over do it. We have nothing to fear. I doubt if we will be seeing boxing matches during the party. [laughter] It is not the first party we host for our athletes. Our athletes are very organized. They are very respectful and pleasant comrades. Therefore, there is nothing to fear. We are going to be serving drinks and there will be no drinking restrictions. I told them [not further identified] that I would talk to the athletes and let them know that there would be no drinking restrictions, that we would not be serving too many drinks—it would really be something if we could only behave ourselves if little or nothing to drink was served. [laughter]

In conclusion comrades, I feel that your mission, your trip to the Pan-American Games, has made history. Now we will begin to prepare for the next big event. The last time we met I told you that we were not sure if we would be participating in those games. The talks between the

DPRK and the International Olympic Commission [IOC] were practically at a standstill. We sent a letter to the DPRK Government, to Comrade Kim Il-song, explaining why it was necessary that the DPRK continue its efforts to seek the co-sponsorship of the games. We also wrote a letter to IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch—I had not idea the letter would get so much publicity.All the foreign agencies reported on it yesterday—explaining why it was necessary for the IOC to think this matter over and not make rash decisions. I think that a co-sponsorship of the games would benefit everyone; it would be good for sports, for the DPRK, and the world. I think that this co-sponsorship would be good for peace and unity in a country artificially divided by imperialism. We are still hoping that the IOC will continue to study the issue. Both sides have released very encouraging reports. They are both willing to continue working toward this co-sponsorship. Therefore, if the talks are successful then we will host the Pan-American Games here in Cuba. However, I have already said that we have principles we must abide by; these principles are more important than any gold medal. But we are going to build our sports installations for the people. With, or without the olympics, we will continue to work. With, or without Pan-American Games, we will continue to work and develop ourselves in sports. We will continue to train whether the games are held in Indianapolis, Cuba, or in Timbuktu. [laughter] You know that we have never worried about security. We are our own security. We do it with our slogans of: one for all and all for one; with a strong fist and nerves of steel.

We all remember Cerro Pelado. We said that we would land there even if we had to swim to shore. We created such an uproar that they had to allow us to go ashore. It would be ridiculous for us to say that we did not attend the Los Angeles games because our safety could not be guaranteed. We did not go to Los Angeles strictly because of solidarity reasons. One socialist country after another decided not to participate in those games. This decision was not discussed among the countries. This was a unilateral decision. But when we decided not to attend the games we did not stop to think that this issue should have been discussed previously. We learned of the decision of the other socialist countries through the international news agencies. We gave this much thought and decided that, for solidarity reasons, we would not attend those games. It was not for security reasons. Today we are going to abide by our principles; we will comply with our internationalist duties. We are not going to ask who is going or not going. We have struggled for a solution to this problem. We have suggested a co-sponsorship, that the DPRK be included as co-sponsor of the games. A few gold medals will not make us forget our basic duties of solidarity. That is our stance, but it is not a stance that results from fear. We only hope that all our efforts will not prove useless. We are asking for a worthy and just solution that will be good for all the countries and peoples. If the DPRK is completely ignored, then I guess the socialist countries will be put in a difficult spot. If they did not go to Los Angeles for security reasons, then how can they justify going to a country that is occupied by Yankee troops, a Yankee colony, a country with a strongly repressive regime. The South Korean people are constantly demonstrating. All you have to do is watch television, or read the dispatches, to see that millions of students, workers, and opposition party members, have taken to the streets to protest and that they are being repressed by the police. If the socialist countries did not go to Los Angeles for security reasons, I do not know what excuse they will use to go to South Korea if the DPRK is refused the co-sponsorship. What the others do is their businesss, what we do is our business and a matter of our own principles. [lengthy applause]

This is the situation and you, the athletes, must understand it. When we do not participate in a sports event, don't think that you are the only ones who suffer, we all suffer. Some say that only the athletes suffer. No. Everyone suffers because our people enjoy participating in those events. We feel what you feel, we struggle and fight at your side. This matter does not involve athletes, but all the people. We want peace, we want to see the development of sports. I think that sports can contribute to peace. Sports must be an instrument for peace and dignity, not an instrument for discrimination and humiliation for anyone. We will not stop in our efforts to develop sports. We will do our best and will continue to do more and more. As each year goes by we will have a healthier country with better living conditions. Sports will grow at the same rate as all the rest of our activities.

On behalf of our people, I give you our warmest and most heartfelt congratulations. You have won our appreciation. You deserve the banners you have received here today. You deserve the glory you have achieved. You lived up to our two slogans. Everyone knows these slogans, but I think I should repeat them at this moment: One for all and all for one; Return with the shield or on the shield.That is, to abide by our beautiful slogan:" Fatherland or death, we will win. [applause]

OTHER COUNTRIES

Antigua

Union Urged To Avoid Controversy
FL282009 Bridgetown CANA in English 1713 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, Sept 28, CANA—President of government-aligned Antigua Trades and Labour Union (ATLU), William Robinson, said the union was losing sight of its objectives because of its involvement in the ditching campaign to remove Public Works Minister Vere Bird Jr from office.

Robinson, addressing the ATLUs' 48th annual delegates conference at the weekend, noted that the union's Executive Committee had teamed up with the group of concerned parliamentarians to presure Prime Minister Vere Bird to dismiss his son from the cabinet.

The controversy around Bird Jr follows publication of the Sir Archibald Nedd investigation into a controversial airport rehabilitation project here. The report cited Bird Jr for conflict of interest because of his connections with a company which was associated with the project.

The ploy by the concerned parliamentarians, now taken up by the ATLU Executive on the impetus provided by the general secretary (Robin Bascus) of the union, is that presure must be brought on the prime minister to dismiss Comrade Vere Bird Jr as a minister if he refuses to step down from office voluntarily, Robinson said.

It seems to me that while members of the Executive may be entitled to individual views in this regard, as a body, we are loosing sight of the real and stated objective of the ATLU when we allow the Executive to be diverting its attention from pursuing the interest of the workers, which we represent, and to be manipulated into carrying out a ditching campaign against Vere Bird Jr.

Robinson also said Vere Bird Jr was being used as a sacrifical lamb to bolster the individual positions and public images of the concerned parliamentarians—a group of cabinet ministers demanding the resignation or dismissal of Vere Bird Jr for his controversial handling of the airport project.

"It is almost as saying, although we too are engaged in the practice which has attracted the disapproval of the Sir Archibald Nedd, so that we may continue to engage in such practice and supplement the income of our families, let us nail Vere Bird Jr to the cross," Robinson said.

Robinson also attacked General Secretary Robin Bascus whose brash journalistic tendencies, he said, were proving a liability to the union. He cited instances where Bascus was sued for libel as a result of articles published in the union mouthpiece *Workers Voice*

Barbados

Paper Discusses Rift in Ruling Party

FL302035 Bridgetown CANA in English 1607 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sept 30, CANA—The Jamaica *GLEANER* newspaper said Wednesday that the resignation of Barbados Finance Minister Dr Richie Haynes was a blow to the unity of the ruling Democratic Labour Party that should help to give confidence to the opposition.

Haynes resigned August 31, claiming he was not being consulted by new Prime Minister Erskine Sandiford on matters relevant to his ministry. Both men said publicly that their differences had been resolved, but the *GLEANER* cast doubt that the rift had been healed.

...We are not naive enough to believe that this will cement over the deep right in the party, the daily said in an editorial.

The *GLEANER* suggested that while Haynes might not openly subvert the work of his prime minister, he could be preparing himself to challenge for the leadership of the DLP in the future.

It noted Haynes' popularity within the DLP and his role as a strategist in helping former Prime Minister Errol Barrow, who died earlier this year, in returning the party to power a year ago.

Said the *GLEANER*: Observers of Caribbean politics will watch this development with the greatest of interest.

It certainly gives Mr Henry Forde, the present leader of the opposition Barbados Labour Party, an opportunity to promote the claims of his party at the next general elections, due within the next four years.

Advocate Urges More 'Open Government'

FL301710 Bridgetown CANA in English 1453 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Sept 30, CANA—The *BARBADOS ADVOCATE* called today on the prime minister and his ministers to hold press conferences and practice more "open government."

"The government would apparently prefer to ignore the press," the paper said. "The ministers do not hold press conferences. Requests for information are channelled through the government information service which tends to act in a bureaucratic manner."

The paper said that one of the greatest obstacles facing any newspaper is the reluctance of government to disclose the facts.

Dominican Republic

Crop Damage Estimated at $30 Million

FL301730 Bonaire Trans World Service in English 1130 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] The Dominican Republic's agriculture minister has estimated that crop damage from Hurricane Emily has totaled at least $30 million.

The hurricane hit the Dominican Republic last week with winds over 120 miles an hour and the minister said there would be shortages of bananas, peanuts, vegetables, and fruits in the next several days. The prices of those items will likely go up.

Grenada

New Opposition Party To Be Organized

FL281400 Bridgetown CANA in English 2057 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Sept 27, CANA—The opposition National Democratic Congress (NDC), Grenada's newest political party, will be launched at a convention here on October 18, a spokesman said today.

Newly-appointed opposition leader George Brizan, who is expected to be elected leader of the new party, said officers will be elected at that meeting and the party's new constitution and statement of principles will be ratified. Brizan, a former minister in the Blaize government until his resignation earlier this year, said the constitution provides for a political leader and two deputies.

Provision is also made for a chairman, a deputy chairman and a general secretary.

The six opposition members of Parliament, five of them defectors from the ruling New National Party (NNP), will form the nucleus of the new party.

The decision to form the NDC followed a series of islandwide public meetings that followed the resignations of Brizan, former Attorney-General Francis Alexis, and junior Legal Affairs Minister Tillman Thomas from the government and NNP this year.

Haiti

CNG President Henry Namphy Issues Decree

PA301931 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1814 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Port-au-prince, 30 Sep (DPA)—Today, two days after returning from his visit to the United States, General Henri Namphy, president of the National Council of Government [CNG] of Haiti, presented a decree authorizing the Haitian people to begin preparations for general elections.

The exact date of the elections is not mentioned because that lies within the purview of the Provisional Electoral Council (CEP), the organization charged by the Constitution with organizing and supervising the elections.

Pierre Labissiere, member of the CEP, said that it is not certain that the announced date of 29 November will be maintained. He added that the most important task to be fulfilled by his organization is to swear in the new Legislative Branch in January 1988 and the new president in February.

For his part, Gen Namphy, during his visit to the United States, declared at the UN Headquarters that his own driver was killed in the tense pre-electoral climate that prevails in Haiti. This is something that was not reported at the time.

Also, it was announced that the Haitian Army has selected the former residence of former President Jean-claude Duvalier, Croix Des Bouquets, close to the Dominican border headquarters of Jimani, as its new general headquarters. In the past it was said that in the event of a possible Dominican attack, Croix Des Bouquets could be easily taken.

According to the new Haitian Constitution, the Army is a completely independent corps that is not even accountable to the president of the country.

Expatriate Vote To Be Excluded Elections

FL301900 Bonaire Trans World Service in English 1130 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] A top Haitian official says a million Haitian exiles will not be allowed to vote in that country's national elections.

Charles (Romain) told reporters that there is no time to set up a system that would allow Haitians living outside the country to vote. Mr (Romain) is on the country's electoral board. November's elections will be Haiti's first in 3 decades.

CORRECTION TO CEP ANNOUNCES ELECTORAL MEMBERS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Names of Electoral Office Members Announced," published in the 24 September Latin America DAILY REPORT, page 25 column 2: paragraph ten, second sentence: "...the Catholic Church, Protestant Sectors, and other democratic associations." (changing word "protest" to "protestant")

Jamaica

CARICOM Parties Become Members of IDU

FL301715 Bridgetown CANA in English 1554 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sept 29, CANA—Ruling parties in four Caribbean Community (CARICOM) countries—Dominica, Grenada, St Kitts-Nevis, St Vincent—have become full members of the International Democrat Union (IDU), which groups conservative parties worldwide.

According to the the official *JAMPRESS* News Agency here, the Freedom Party of Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, the New National Party (NNP) of Grenada's Herbert Blaize, the Peoples Action Movement (PAM) of Dr Kennedy Simmonds, in St Kitts-Nevis and the New Democratic Party (NDP) of St Vincent's James Mitchell, were granted full membership in the IDU at its meeting last week in West Berlin.

They join the Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) of Prime Minister Edward Seaga as full members of the IDU.

The National Party of Honduras was also accepted as a full member of the IDU, JAMPRESS reported, while the Conservative Party of Nicaragua was granted associate status.

Seaga was elected as IDU vice president at the conference.

The regional parties were already in the Caribbean Democrat Union (CDU), an arm of the international organisation and of which Seaga was architect.

JAMPRESS also said that Seaga, at the conference, proposed that a committee of regional leaders be established to examine procedures to help in the development of democracy in Haiti.

It was not clear whether the Seaga proposal was adopted.

Chairman Claims Electoral System 'Subversion'

FL301705 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] The chairman of the Electoral Advisory Committee, Professor Gladston Mills, says one of the pillars of democracy in Jamaica could be destroyed if the subversion of the electoral system is allowed to continue and escalate.

Professor Mills said yesterday that unless a proper and adequate security system is put in place, all plans by the Committee will come to naught. He said violence and intimidation were preventing qualified individuals, living in certain problem communities, from being enumerated and registered on the voters lists and from reaching voting stations.

Professor Mills said another problem was the difficulty experienced in recruiting honest and impartial election officers. He said, however, that the Committee was attempting to eliminate known political activists in appointing its complement of electoral personnel.

Professor Mills said the Committee had also started identifying suitable buildings, located conveniently for the electorate, which could serve on a permanent roster for polling stations.

El Salvador

FDR-FMLN Communique on Dialogue

PA302023 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Communique issued by the FDR Executive Committee and the FMLN General Command; no date or place given; read by FDR Vice President Ruben Zamora—live or recorded]

[Text] I will now read an FDR-FMLN communique:

Yesterday, 29 September, in a speech at the Salvadoran Air Force and in his remarks to the press afterward, while flanked by two military chiefs, President Duarte commented on the 4 October meeting in a negative attitude, which does not contribute anything to a dialogue or a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict. We cannot but interpret Duarte's remarks as an act of provocation to hamper the dialogue. The FDR and the FMLN are prepared to attend the dialogue on the appointed date. We will do so with a constructive attitude, because we seek to make progress toward reaching an overall political solution. However, for this dialogue to be as serious as it should be, it must be based on respect for public opinion. For that reason, we feel compelled to clearly state our stance regarding the points Duarte mentioned in his remarks.

A. We have proposed having a top-level dialogue because we feel that this is an indispensable requirement to implement a process conducive to a political solution. For that reason, from the beginning we said that our delegation will comprise members of the FDR Executive Committee and the FMLN General Command. The decision on the number and the names of our comrades who will attend as delegates falls exclusively within our fronts' purview. Duarte must not and cannot interfere in this sort of decision.

B. The agenda to be discussed in the 4 October meeting must be agreed on by the two sides. No one side can unilaterally impose an agenda on the other. Duarte can propose points on the agenda, but he cannot impose them.

C. Duarte's remarks that the FDR and the FMLN have requested a radio to, quote, get in contact with Managua, unquote, as he said, is completely false. Duarte must recall that radio communications between the capital city and the FMLN war fronts were very useful in the case involving his daughter Ines Guadalupe. We think that, on this occasion, which is much more important, using a radio would be very useful for the success of the dialogue between the two sides.

D. Engineer Duarte falsely stated that the preparatory meeting was requested by the FDR-FMLN. The truth is that the government delegates requested that meeting through a mediator. If Duarte was not in the country and, therefore, not aware of that situation, then that should be blamed only on the lack of communication that prevails in his government. The same can be said about engineer Duarte's lack of information concerning the place where the preparatory meeting was going to be held. We had agreed to meet in Panama City. Both mediator Msgr Rivera y Damas and our delegates arrived in Panama City yesterday. However, the government delegates stayed in San Jose, Costa Rica, alleging political reasons.

In an effort to contribute to the realization of the dialogue, our delegates traveled to San Jose in the afternoon, but when they learned about Engineer Duarte's statements—to which we refer now—that he intends to impose unilateral decisions, we decided to suspend the preparatory meeting until the situation is resolved.

E. Security matters cannot be left exclusively under the control of the government. They are part of the agreements to hold a dialogue. This has been the case on previous occasions. Dual power exists in El Salvador; therefore, it is necessary to conduct the dialogue to attain a political resolution of the conflict. For that same reason, the government cannot avoid the agreement of basic security matters.

The evasive attitudes and inconsistencies toward the dialogue by Engineer Duarte are a result of his political weakness before the Reagan administration and the top military command. The military command is intensifying the war, which is proved by the Army's request to the United States for 50 new helicopters; the implementation of the Concordia military plan, which was put into practice only a few days after the Esquipulas II Agreement was signed; and the recent delivery of military equipment to repress the people's movement—added to an increasing involvement of the Honduran Army through frequent incursions into Salvadoran territory and the construction of military installations a few kilometers from the border.

Finally, the framework of the government's attitude is further reduced because of the serious disagreements within the Army and between Engineer Duarte and the Army, which go as far as the possible resignation of the deputy public security secretary.

The possibilities of resuming a dialogue in El Salvador depend on the efforts made by large national sectors and the international community. The FDR-FMLN calls on the Salvadoran people to increase and intensify their struggle to attain our common goal, which is a political solution with justice and independence.

[Signed] FDR Executive Committee

FMLN General Command

Dialogue Plans Confirmed

PA301854 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1632 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] San Jose, 30 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The FMLN and the FDR will hold a dialogue with Jose Napoleon Duarte because the Salvadorans so demand it, a Salvadoran rebel spokesman said today.

The dialogue for peace between the guerrillas and the Salvadoran Government scheduled for 4 October in San Salvador runs the risk of failure due to the "provocative statements" made by Duarte, the guerrilla leaders have said.

Duarte yesterday said that he will participate in the peace talks provided the five top FMLN commanders attend, and he proposed that the Esquipulas II agreement—approved by the Central American presidents on 7 August—should be the only topic on the agenda.

In addition, Duarte suggested that the security measures will be enforced by the Salvadoran Army. The guerrillas are opposed to this idea because "there are two military forces" in El Salvador.

In exclusive statements to ACAN-EFE, Jorge Villacorta—of the rebel negotiating delegation—pointed out that the resumption of negotiations no longer depends on the will of the politicians or the military, but rather is demanded by the people.

There is a consensus among the population—all social and economic sectors—that a political solution to the conflict must be found, and "we are responding to that demand," Villacorta said.

On behalf of the rebel fronts, Villacorta ratified that it is our will and determination "to send the highest level delegation to attend the meeting on 4 October."

The mission, which also includes Eduardo Calles and Salvador Samayoa, "is doing everything possible to lessen the difficulties that President Duarte has provoked."

Villacorta added that all last night and early this morning Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, who is in San Jose, has been mediating and trying to "resolve" the situation that "is blocking" the preparatory meeting and the resumption of negotiations.s

FDR's Zamora Discusses Possible Return

PA292016 San Salvador Canal Seis Television in Spanish 0030 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Report on interview with FDR Vice President Ruben Zamora by Carlos Armando Rivera; date and place not given]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Zamora] I have always wanted to return to El Salvador to work to change our peoples' situation. I believe what has changed now is that there has been an important event: the Esquipulas II agreement. This agreement does not automatically bring peace, but it does open a possibility of finding peace in El Salvador and in all of Central America. Therefore, my party and I believe this is a contribution we must make. We should prove we Central Americans can resolve this problem of peace. To resolve the peace problem is also to resolve the war problem; to end the war is to create a society in El Salvador that is more just, more democratic, and more peaceful. In sum, whether or not this will be done at this time, whether or not we will accomplish this at this time, will be determined by our discipline and determination to help make Esquipulas a success rather than a failure.

[Rivera] Do you have any date, or have you established any conditions for your return to El Salvador? What are the possibilities?

[Zamora] Obviously, this matter of the conditions must be taken into account. The important point, however, is that democracy is not given as a gift to anyone. Rather, it must be constructed, built. Honestly, I believe it would not be right for me to say: I will not return as long as there is democracy in El Salvador. [sentence as heard] On the contrary, my attitude and my party's attitude is that we must return and work in El Salvador to build a democracy and to work for it, which means taking risks. We have been exposed to such risks throughout our lives, but we will try to minimize those risks that are of a personal nature, which no one can completely eliminate. Those are decisions one must make. We must also make our contributions to the process of building a positive democracy in our country.

[Rivera] How would the conditions for your work be established? Would it be at the party level or at the [words indistinct]?

[Zamora] Look, regarding the date for my return, we believe it should be within this period, because we see it as closely linked to the effort currently being exerted by all Central Americans. In El Salvador, moreover, the political opposition parties, the labor unions, and the church are making efforts toward peace to give credibility to the Esquipulas agreement. I would say that we could make an attempt and do it within the 90-day period.

I intend to return to El Salvador as secretary general of my party, the Social Christian People's Movement. The majority of the members are now working in El Salvador. They are working discreetly, of course, because of the existing conditions, but they are there, working. My objective is to return to El Salvador to propose a political solution: the unification of the various forces, independent of our ideologies. It is necessary that we as Salvadorans unite efforts to promote peace through dialogue and negotiation.

This is what I want to do in El Salvador, and this is what I have been doing during my exile. However, I believe the time has come to do this work inside the fatherland.

[Rivera] [Words indistinct] political prospects?

[Zamora] Look, in the FDR we believe that there is a serious political deterioration in El Salvador within the Napoleon Duarte government. Those who in 1984 believed it was possible that there could be a political solution through the Christian Democratic government have by now suffered a great disappointment. To this we must add the problem of government corruption, administrative inefficiency, and the ever-increasing surrender by our government of our sovereignty and self-determination to a foreign country. I believe this is a general feeling in El Salvador. However, we do believe one thing: discontent with the government does not necessarily and automatically mean support for a political solution. For a political solution to occur it is necessary that there be an active political presence to explain our ideas to the people and to reason with them in an attempt to find points of agreement with other sectors, to bring the different sectors together, and, ultimately, to find a national solution—this is what we would have to do. This is our political analysis. The discontent in our country needs a political catalyst to channel it in a positive way toward seeking a peaceful solution. We believe that this task has to be accomplished not only by us, but by other sectors of Salvadoran society interested in working for a peaceful solution.

[Rivera] You mention your party's role in the country's political process. Would this mean that you would be willing to participate in elections in El Salvador?

[Zamora] Look, we regard the topic of elections in the following way: Elections are part of a democratic process. We cannot imagine a democracy without elections—that is, elections where there is a competition among several alternatives so the people can choose. However, we do not politicize elections by thinking that because there is a vote the people's wishes are being consulted. Therefore, for voting to actually reflect the people's wishes it is necessary that conditions exist that allow genuine options so that the people are able to choose. Therefore, we believe that elections are necessary in a democracy, but that democracy is not synonymous with elections. Democracy is something much broader. I believe that presently in El Salvador our basic problem is attaining peace. This means we must try to resolve the problem of war. It is by resolving this problem that we will truly create conditions in the country for elections that reflect the people's will. Therefore, we see participation in elections not as something that is good or bad; we regard elections as positive in principle, but we believe that elections in El Salvador are a function of peace. If elections in El Salvador are crucial for an improved political process, then we will participate in the elections. However, if taking part in elections means precluding a political solution for peace in the country, then I tell you with all frankness that we would not be willing to take part in elections. [end recording]

FDR Vice President Ruben Zamora will arrive in the country before 7 November—the date by which the Central American governments will have to comply with democratization agreements, a cease-fire, national reconciliation, and an end to helping irregular forces and insurrection movements.

Guatemala

Cerezo Discusses Possibility of Rebel Dialogue

PA302242 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] By rejecting a dialogue with the subversives, President Vinicio Cerezo clearly showed that what should be done is to hold talks with the groups that comprise the URNG, but, of course, without their weapons, because the guerrillas cannot impose conditions on the government or decide what should be done. That would be completely out of place.

President Cerezo said that he is willing to listen to the subversive groups, but he stressed that the government will make the decisions. He said that the Reconciliation Commission will be asked to seek adequate ways for the groups to lay down their weapons and join the country's political process.

Japanese Foreign Minister on 2-Day Visit

Unveils C.A. Plan

OW300223 Tokyo KYODO in English 0126 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Guatemala City, Sept. 29 KYODO—Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari unveiled a new Japanese diplomatic plan for the region here Tuesday that fully backs the recent Central American peace accord with pledges of stepped-up aid.

In a keynote speech here, Kuranari praised the regional agreement endorsed by five Central American countries in August calling for immediate ceasefires in ongoing conflicts and democratic reforms to insure freedom of the press and political liberty.

To back the accord and promote democratization, Japan plans to direct 20 percent of its slated 20 billion dollars in surplus funds as untied loans to Central America, and to sponsor over 400 technical trainees from the region over the next five years, Kuranari said.

The foreign minister, who addressed a reception hosted by his Guatemalen counterpart Alfonso Cabrera, also said that Japan is interested in supporting Central American development and in providing assistance to bring about an economic recovery after regional peace has been established.

"My country intends to provide as much aid as possible to help bring about recovery and development in this region," Kuranari told the reception held in his honor, shortly after his arrival in the Guatemalan capital for two days of talks.

The presidents of five Central American nations — Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica — signed the accord, which is based on an earlier proposal for peace advanced by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias last February, in Guatemala City on August 7.

The new diplomatic plan urges an end to conflicts in Nicaragua and El Salvador and presents a four-point policy regarding a new era in Japan-Central American relations:

—Support for the move to establish democracy by the Contadora Group,

—Japanese assistance to develop the Central American region,

—Japanese cooperation in promoting recovery following the establishment of peace in the region, and

—Increased Japanese aid to be tied-up to regional democratization.

Kuranari said that Japanese surplus funds will be made available to financial institutions in the Central American and Caribbean area in the form of untied loans. He added that discussions are also under way to establish a special Japan fund along the lines of the World Bank.

The foreign minister stressed that Japanese assistance to the region has already grown significantly over recent years, with official development assistance (ODA) increasing from 27.45 million dollars in 1982 to 62.57 million dollars by 1985.

Kuranari, who left Japan September 17 to visit the Middle East and the United States before arriving in the Dominican Republic last Saturday, is scheduled to hold two days of meetings with Guatemalan President Vinicio cerezo and other government officials.

He will leave for Los Angeles Wednesday and return to Japan the following day.

Meets Cerezo, Foreign Minister

OW300409 Tokyo KYODO in English 0336 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Guatemala City, Sept. 29 KYODO—Guatemala's President Vinicio Cerezo welcomed Wednesday a new Japanese diplomatic initiative which fully backs a Central American peace accord with pledges of stepped up aid, Japanese officials said.

The initiative, launched by Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari here earlier in the day, calls for an end to Central American conflicts and support for democratization efforts by the Contadora Group — Mexico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela.

Kuranari, the first Japanese foreign minister ever to visit Guatemala, praised Cerezo for helping to achieve the August 7 Guatemala agreement which aims to end the conflicts in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Cerezo, meeting with the foreign minister for half an hour, described Kuranari's visit as extremely meaningful, the officials said.

Kuranari, in a separate session with Guatemalan Foreign Minister Alfonso Cabrera, promised to extend 41 million yen worth of tv broadcasting equipment and 10 million yen worth of medical equipment, both in grant assistance.

Kuranari also told Cabrera that Japan will send a mission before long to help Guatemala eradicate malaria, the officials said.

Departs for Japan

OW010321 Tokyo KYODO in English 0253 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Guatemala City, Sept. 30 KYODO—Japanese foreign minister left here for Los Angeles Wednesday winding up a five-day swing through the Dominican Republic, Venezuela and Guatemala.

Kuranari will return to Tokyo Friday following an overnight stopover in Los Angeles.

Before visiting the three Central American countries, Kuranari visited Iraq, Jordan and the United States.

Honduras

Armed Forces Report 2 'Subversives' Killed

PA291647 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 28 Sep 87 p 5

["Official communique" issued by the Honduran Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate in Tegucigalpa on 26 September]

[Text] The Honduran Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate reports the following to the national and international public:

1. During routine investigations, a suspicious group was found living in house No 1607 in San Pedro Sula's Aurora neighborhood. These people had been living there since March.

2. Juan Angel Caballero Sanchez and an unidentified woman were living in this house. According to information, Caballero Sanchez was directly linked to leftist terrorist Hilda Rosa Lopez Cerrato, a member of the Lorenzo Zelaya People's Revolutionary Forces who was killed in a clash with police in San Pedro Sula in March.

3. The subversive criminals, who were traveling in a white Toyota Hi-lux pickup, were followed yesterday, 25 September, from 1330 to 1500. When they discovered they were being followed by the police they ran over two police officers riding on a motorcycle.

When they were then intercepted by a police car, the subversives opened fire. This forced the policemen to respond to the treacherous attack. Juan Angel Caballero Sanchez and Roberto Ortiz Lopez—who was driving the vehicle—were killed in the exchange of gunfire.

4. When the vehicle used by the subversive criminals was searched, the police found, among other material and equipment, the following:

One FAL rifle;
One M-16 rifle;
One AK-47 rifle;
One .45-caliber pistol;
One .22-caliber revolver;
One fragmentation grenade;
Two nylon bags with used clothing;
One bag with kitchen utensils;
One double bed;
One small gas stove and its gas tank;
One small green refrigerator;
One television set and several boxes with subversive literature.

5. In the subsequent search of the house, the authorities found several boxes ready to be transported, indicating they were moving to another house.

6. The police and investigative authorities are continuing their investigations and analysis of the documents that were found. The results will soon be made known to the Honduran people so they will know the truth about the subversive activity being carried out in our country.

7. The Honduran Armed Forces regret that one of the subversives killed in the clash belonged to the honorable family of a distinguished journalist of the country's northern region. They hope this action will not change the traditionally impartial and calm way the national media covers these types of cases in which the subversive conspiracy against Honduran institutions is publicly made known.

Tegucigalpa, 26 September 1987

Honduran Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate

Nicaragua

PLI's Godoy Comments on Esquipulas II

PA301330 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Virgilio Godoy Reyes, president of the Independent Liberal Party [PLI]; Mauricio Diaz, secretary general of the Popular Social Christian Party; and FSLN Deputy Rafael Solis traveled to Washington to attend a meeting of parliamentarians to analyze the Central American problem.

Here is a statement for "The Awakening" newscast by Virgilio Godoy regarding that meeting:

[Begin recording, in progress] ...several results. The first one is that the official press tried to present that trip as a government mission. The truth is that the invitations were received individually. The guests included government and opposition representatives from each Central American country. The meeting was called to analyze the prospects for the Arias plan, which is now known as the Esquipulas II agreements.

We believe—at least from my viewpoint—that there are three aspects on which Esquipulas II must be based. One aspect deals with agreements in that document, which includes the administrative actions that are being implemented now, such as creating a national reconciliation commission, lifting media restrictions, and creating the conditions for a national dialogue. However, these are purely administrative decisions, with unknown results.

Another important aspect is the relation that exists between formal commitments—the governments committed themselves toward adopting specific measures, some of which are being complied with, such as those I mentioned—with another aspect: actual compliance with those commitments. There is much shading regarding this point, because although the FSLN government headed by President Ortega has installed the National Reconciliation Commission, which has convoked a national dialogue, nobody knows what all of this will lead to. This is primarily because of the ambiguities that have remained in the air regarding whether the commitments are subject to conditions demanded by the FSLN. Those conditions have to do with whether the U.S. Government complies or does not comply with The Hague court's decision: If it does, Nicaragua will comply; if it does not, Nicaragua will not comply. There is also a problem regarding simultaneous implementation, the famous concept that was introduced after the Caraballeda meetings. The FSLN government, through President Daniel Ortega, has said that if there is simultaneous implementation, Nicaragua will abide by the Esquipulas

agreements; if not, it will back up. So, there is a great gap between the administrative and real aspects. This has created more doubts than before.

In addition, I believe that there is another aspect, which has to do with matters that are not covered in the Esquipulas agreements. What will happen with those matters? Although the state of emergency may be lifted here, there is still a draconian law known as the law for the maintenance of order and public security.

Anything, including yawning or stretching one's arms to rest, could be regarded as a subversive activity, an alteration of order. Other things could happen in a highly militarized society. Let us keep in mind that matters pertaining to disarmament and militarization were not discussed in Guatemala but were left to be negotiated later in the framework of Contadora. This could mean 4 or 5 years more, because Contadora in its 4 and 1/2 years [words indistinct] reach a definite conclusion. A militarized society, in which the government has at its disposal several laws making it binding for people between 17 and 40 years of age to serve in the Army, stands little chance of becoming democratic on a short-term basis.

All of these aspects were considered in Washington, including the positive areas of the Esquipulas II accords in Guatemala, the parts that raised doubts, and those parts that have not yet been touched upon but that could somehow affect the possibility of democratizing this society. Finally, they examined in Washington the possibility of paving the way for a lasting peace. By the way, a call is out for a national dialogue to be held on 5 October. Apparently, the Sandinist government wants the Esquipulas accords to be examined during the national dialogue. Frankly, I see this as a little devious, because if the Esquipulas accords have been approved the only thing left is to comply. However, apparently with this call the government seeks to get the parties engrossed in a discussion of something that has already been approved. Perhaps the purpose of this is for the government to be able to say: Because no consensus has been reached during this parties meeting, it would be better not to mention Esquipulas any further.

(?For whom will) amnesty be? Will it be for those under 14 years of age and those over 85? It will be for all who have committed political crimes or otherwise. This will apply to the government and the oppossition alike. Amnesty is not unilateral. (?It should include) the president of the Republic, if he has committed a crime, down to the leaders of the unconventional groups who fight the government, if they have committed some crime. I do not see the sense of including this in the discussion. Esquipulas decided that there should be amnesty [words indistinct] and the responsibility of determining the type of amnesty to be applied. An incomplete amnesty would not be true amnesty, because it will have to be the government's responsibility.

Something similar occurs with the cease-fire problem and the lifting of the state of emergency. We have no reason to discuss whether or not there will be a cease-fire. The government pledged to establish a cease-fire. [passage indistinct] The government pledged to lift the state of emergency. We now have no reason to debate if the state of emergency is lifted or not, if it will be a little state of emergency, or if this state is to be lifted entirely. No; that has already been completely approved. [passage indistinct] If the government does it poorly, it is its responsibility. It will have to give account of that to the other governments with which it signed the accords, those other governments that witnessed this signing, and the governments that have supported this decision of Esquipulas II to [words indistinct] and improve the people's living conditions.

In Washington, [words indistinct] so the Arias plan can be regarded as an alternative for peace and not as a trick to spend another length of time in rounds of talks, negotiations, and discussions that (?invalidate) Contadora and that do not resolve anything in the end. In other words, in Washington parliamentarians of six Central American countries plus Belize tried to see things as a sort of support for the accords. So this is what happened. A statement was signed according to the Esquipulas proposal, which has been signed by nearly all of the countries involved. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Businessmen Demand Property Rights

PA301200 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 26 Sep 87 p 6

[Communique No 2 issued by the Industrial Businessmen of Nicaragua on 21 September in Managua; passages in uppercase as published]

[Text] Within the spirit of national reconciliation stated in the agreement signed by the presidents of the five Central American republics on 7 August 1987, "PROCEDURES TO ACHIEVE FIRM AND LASTING PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA, ON THIS OCCASION WE DECLARE: [quotation marks as published]

1. That the respect and strengthening of FREE INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE is a source of PROGRESS AND LIBERTY. Therefore, the consolidation of democracy implied by the creation of a system of economic and social welfare and justice demands the implementation of a system of ECONOMIC FREEDOM.

2. That the criteria for amnesty should include the reestablishment of the rights and properties violated by political laws and the restoration, in cases of confiscation, of properties legitimately acquired and utilized.

3. That to promote the country's economic reactivation it is necessary to abolish all laws that restrict the right to property.

Issued in Managua on 21 September 1987

Port Sandino Faces 'Critical Situation'

PA300511 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish
27 Sep 87 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Critical Situation at Port Sandino"]

[Text] More than 30 percent of Port Sandino's original facilities are in total ruin because of a lack of maintenance, and the rest might suffer the same fate unless something is done shortly. At the same time, serious difficulties are being faced because of a lack of operating equipment.

The Peoples Commission of Production, Distribution, and Use of Consumer Goods of the National Assembly visited the port installations and was able to verify the seriousness of the situation.

The parliamentary commission was headed by Victorino Espinales. Its two members were Maria Teresa Delgado and Jose Maria Ortiz, while Dr Auxiliadora Acosta was the legal adviser.

Port Administrator Oscar Vindel Mayorga gave the deputies a broad explanation of the ports situation so that they, in turn, could relay the information and seek an adequate solution to the problem.

The official explained that until last August the port had handled about 76,000 tons of various products. It has the capacity to handle approximately 240,000 tons per year.

Among the most pressing problems are the lack of launches for transporting cargo; a lack of forklifts, tractors, and bailing pumps; and port repairs.

Administrator Vindel Mayorga said "the stevedores are being affected because there is not enough work for them at the port, even though the Port Administration guarantees all workers the basic staples until a ship comes in and they have the opportunity to earn some cash."

One of the main reasons the shipping lines do not use this port is because there is no dock which will allow a ship to remain at a fixed point. A floating bridge is being built to resolve this problem. The bridge will be held by four buoys and will offer more safety for the ships that unload here.

Mario Gutierrez Gonzalez, member of the "Francisco Gonzalez" labor union, told *Barricada* that the workers intend to go before the transportation minister to request that cargo arriving in the country be distributed equally so that all port laborers may be able to work.

Products such as steel, paper rolls , and others may be unloaded here because we have a railroad to INCA and Metasa [expansions unknown] and we can help to resolve the transportation problem and make space at the port of Corinto.

Rice, Cooking Oil Rations Below Targets

PA300325 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish
26 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] During the latter part of this month the Nicaraguan Basic Food Enterprise (ENABAS) will distribute 1 pound of rice at all the distribution centers to make the per capita quota in September reach 2 pounds. However, the amount of rice to be distributed in October will depend on the amount of grain delivered by the producers and the ability of the mills to process the rice.

For example,the ENABAS warehouses in the 3d region do not have enough stock on hand to guarantee deliveries for the first 2 weeks in October. Therefore, there will probably be cases in which there will not be enough rice to meet the consumers' demand, according to ENABAS Director Donaldo Munoz.

About 2 months ago, the 3-pound per capita quota was reduced to 2 pounds when the 25,000 tons of rice donated by the USSR to meet the national shortage ran out.

Ever since the Soviet grain ran out, national consumption has been met through local production, which is facing many difficulties. Among them are problems with agricultural machinery, processing, and transporting the processed grain.

The policy of allowing rice producers to market their products freely has affected ENABAS stocks because the mechanized rice producers market their grain through other channels.

The October supply will depend on the final results of the summer harvest that is about to end and the timely deliveries by private producers. It will also depend on the ability of the Juan Manuel Loredo Pravia enterprise in Rio San Juan to transport the rice. This enterprise has problems bringing the rice to the 4th and 5th regions to be milled.

Although the revolution's political decision has been to guarantee 3 pounds of rice per capita this year, during the past 2 months it has not been able to meet its commitment.

Managua alone needs 32,000 quintals of rice to supply each person witb 3 pounds a month. However, it has only received 20,000 quintals.

Another product whose supply has become a problem is cooking oil because of the serious difficutlies in production.

ENABAS had scheduled a distribution of 2 and l/2 bottles per capita; however, it has only been able to distribute l and l/2 bottles.

The quota of 4 pounds of sugar per person has been met throughout the year. However, deliveries have been delayed in several areas, like the 9th and 10th zones, which correspond to the Northern Highway and El Dorado.

The 4 pounds of sugar have been guaranteed. ENABAS has decreed that when current stocks are depleted it will use the refined sugar sold at the Workers Food Stores and supermarkets at popular prices.

Panama

Legislative Assembly Condemns U.S. 'Aggression'

PA301458 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 30 Sep 87 p 16

[Resolution approved by the Legislative Assembly in Panama City on 29 September]

[Text] Resolution No 29:

Whereas the U.S. Government—in total disregard for the most elementary principles of peaceful coexistence among nations, as stated in the UN Charter, which is unanimously supported by the civilized world—has been harassing and threatening the government and people of the Republic of Panama and brazenly interfering in the internal affairs of our country with the expressed purpose of toppling a constitutional government and installing a puppet dictatorship subject to Washington's dictates.

Whereas the uncalled-for and brazen intervention of the U.S. Government has not been limited to declarations, resolutions, and economic blackmail by its citizens in our country—these citizens haughtily, arrogantly, and with the utmost defiance have followed their government's orders to sponsor groups and attend marches and demonstrations, the sole purpose of which is to destabilize the country's public institutions in order to foster the conditions to execute their evil intentions.

Whereas the U.S. provocations and intervention in our fatherland have not been limited to U.S. Embassy officials—in open violation of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties and its agreements, U.S. Armed Forces troops, which are stationed in the Panama Canal area for the exclusive purpose of defending the water passageway, have moved through Panama City to outside the U.S. Embassy and a U.S. Army helicopter violated Panamanian airspace.

Whereas this aggression is the result of the despair of a power that wants to keep by any means its troops and bases in our fatherland beyond 1999, disregarding the agreements made in the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, and that insists that Panama be a pawn in its warmongering adventures in Central America, thereby disregarding the principles of peace for which the Contadora Group and all the sensible governments of the world are striving, as well as the peace agreement that the Central American presidents recently signed in Esquipulas.

Whereas this government has the patriotic duty, as the genuine representative of the Panamanian people, to strongly react against the U.S. Government's economic and political aggressions against our country, the open provocation by U.S. military troops in combat gear within our territory, and the participation of top-level U.S. Embassy officials in private meetings and public demonstrations and marches, the sole purpose of which is to topple the national government.

The National Legislative Assembly resolves:

1. To report before the international community the U.S. Government's aggression against the people and Government of the Republic of Panama and the violation of our sovereignty by that government's civilian officials and that country's Army troops that are stationed in our territory.

2. To support the stance by the executive branch, as expressed in the communique issued by the Government Council on 24 September 1987, detailing the incidents that we are denouncing in this resolution.

3. To request the executive branch, based on the assessment of our relations between the United States and Panama, to take the necessary corresponding measures at the diplomatic level to defend our stance as a free, dignified, and sovereign country.

4. To urge the executive branch to adopt the appropriate measures at the International Court of Justice at The Hague to report the flagrant U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of the Republic of Panama and to denounce U.S. Law 96-70, which violates the agreements contained in the Torrijos-Carter Treaties.

5. To patriotically call on the Panamanian people to be alert and to urge them to express their nationalist consensus regarding these incidents so we may together face with firmness and solidarity the foreign aggression and internal treason, with the noble purpose of bequeathing a dignified, noble, united, and sovereign fatherland to future generations.

6. To declare to the entire country our determination to defend with our lives, if necessary, the right to decide our destiny as a country and to live in peace without the intervention of any foreign government.

Panama City, 29 September 87

'Several Thousand' Businessmen Protest

PA301417 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 30 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] In a renewed show of force, several thousand protesters gathered at the Chamber of Commerce Tuesday afternoon to stage an anti-government march less than 24 hours after the chamber's leaders were forced to leave the country for exile in Venezuela.

Business owners and their employees were joined by civic groups, teachers and other professionals in donning white shirts and hats and waving white flags in a show of support of the opposition National Civic Crusade which has been protesting against the government and military commander Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega for the past four months.

Tuesday's march was organized by the National Council of Private Enterprise, whose president Eduardo Vallarino was among three opposition business leaders to leave for Caracas Monday afternoon, after authorities discovered they were staying in the Vatican Embassy here.

Vallarino, Chamber of Commerce President Aurelio Barria and former chamber president Gilbert Mallol evaded authorities for the past two months to avoid an arrest warrant ordered for alleged actions against the government.

Two other leaders, chamber legal adviser Rafael Zuniga and Crusade President Roberto Brenes flew to Caracas earlier this month to avoid a similar arrest warrant ordered after a police raid on the chamber Aug. 4.

The march was the first by the private enterprise group which has been supportive of the opposition movement by participating in general strikes and allowing their employees to join the almost daily street protests organized by the Crusade.

"I'm protesting against the corrupt government," said a 19-year-old employee of the Bary Brewery who joined some of her co-workers in the march, where many shouted "Justice" and "Noriega, Tyrant, your end is coming."

The march, which was to end with a rally at the exclusive Dante Department Store on 50th Street, was the latest protest against Noriega and the government of President Eric Arturo Delvalle.

Dante, owned by a prominent opposition businessman, was burnt and ransacked by armed gunmen in June unhindered by riot police who blocked off the area only moments earlier to an opposition rally.

Opposition leaders who have organized the protests Tuesday said the departure of the three leaders will boost, not dampen their movement.

One fugitive leader, chamber Vice President Raul Mendez, remains in hiding in Panama, according to his father Nathaniel who also joined the march Tuesday.

Nathaniel Mendez himself a former chamber president and prominent jeweler, said his son is doing well.

Barria's father, Aurelio, said Tuesday his son and the other leaders arrived in Caracas late Monday without incident.

"We are optimistic," the senior Barria said about the return of the exiled group.

PDC's Cochez Urges Political System Change

PA291946 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] The current crisis prevents one from making any predictions about the 1989 presidential elections, Christian Democratic Party [PDC] member [and legislator] Guillermo Cochez has said:

[Begin recording] Even if the three wise men were appointed migistrates of the Electoral Tribunal tomorrow, the problem would still not be resolved. The crisis has reached a level beyond that. The problem does not stem from the Electoral Tribunal or from the elections; the problem is much more complex. As long as we Panamanians do not change the political system there is no sense in talking about elections, there is no sense in thinking that the problems of the country will be resolved in 1989. Not changing the political system is like covering our eyes to what has been happening in our country for the past 4 months. [end recording]

Panamenist Doubts Elections To Be Held

PA292147 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Antonio Dominguez of the Authentic Panamenist Party comments on the obstacles to the 1989 elections:

[Begin recording] It is practically impossible to speak about elections in view of the present situation with 80 percent of the people, or more, demanding moral values and rectifications, and those who must make those changes are not listening to these demands. I think only the very naive dream about holding elections in 1989. Frankly speaking, I do not see how anybody could even think there will be elections in 1989. [end recording]

Argentina

Shevardnadze Arrives, Reads Statement

PY010155 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0123 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Sep (TELAM)—Upon arriving in Argentina today, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze stressed the high prestige that Argentina enjoys at the world level, and its dynamic role in the Nonaligned Movement, the Group of Six, and the Contadora Support Group. He also praised the Argentine position toward issues central to mankind and added that all this has promoted an interesting and promising exchange of ideas.

Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo met his Soviet counterpart at Ezeiza Airport, where Shevardnadze arrived this evening from Brazil.

Immediately after his arrival, Shevardnadze read a statement to the press. In his statement, Shevardnadze said that despite the fact that this was the first visit [not further elaborated or specified], the history of Russian-Argentine relations, covering a period of more than 100 years, is full of encouraging examples of cooperation efforts that have succeeded in overcoming the long distance between our two nations.

After stating that Soviet-Argentine relations are undergoing an interesting period, the Soviet visitor stressed that the exchange of personal messages between the Soviet and Argentine heads of state has substantially enriched our political contacts, particularly in connection with the most important international political problems.

He added that the visit President Alfonsin paid to the USSR and the meeting between the Argentine president and Mikhail Gorbachev marked the beginning of a new stage, and that the presence of Caputo in Moscow—the first visit of its kind in the history of our bilateral relations—has broadened and deepened our diplomatic contacts.

Our current visit to Argentine should be considered within this context, he said.

He added: We find that our exchange of ideas is interesting and promising, because of the high prestige Argentina enjoys at the international level; because of its dynamic role in the Nonaligned Movement, the Group of Six, and the Contadora Support Group; and because of the position it has displayed toward issues central to mankind.

Shevardnadze concluded by saying: We have something to say to Argentina about an objective to which it also aspires with great perseverance, namely, the prohibition of nuclear tests and the elimination of nuclear arsenals. Argentina has greatly contributed to the achievement of the Soviet-U.S. agreements on nuclear disarmament and the ending of nuclear tests by promoting actions to achieve peace and by giving political support to Soviet initiatives.

During the welcoming ceremony at Ezeiza Airport, a group of some 20 Jewish people who claimed to belong to the Youth Committee for the Liberation of Jews in the Soviet Union displayed signs, sang songs in Hebrew and Spanish, and asked for freedom for their fellow citizens. The youth group got the attention of the approximately 30 reporters who arrived in Argentina to cover Shevardnadze's visit.

The Soviet foreign minister, declared special guest by the national government, will stay here until next Monday, when he will leave for Montevideo, the last stopover in his South American trip.

President Alfonsin will receive Shevardnadze tomorrow at 1130 at Government House. Shevardnadze will also meet his Argentine counterpart, Caputo, tomorrow.

On Friday, Shevardnadze and Caputo will sign a joint statement which, among other points, will include the desire to increase commercial ties, which dropped when our cereal exports to the Soviet Union decreased as a consequence of the subsidized U.S. sales to the Soviet Union.

Caputo Cited on Visit

PY301625 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1502 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Sep (TELAM) — Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has said the Argentine Government is very satisfied with the level of relations with the USSR, with which Argentina agrees on important current international issues.

Caputo also emphasized that after 40 years of Argentine-Soviet ties, the two countries have gradually strengthened their ties in many fields—political, commercial, economic, scientific-technological, and cultural—and that there are currently a significant number of bilateral agreements in these fields.

Caputo said that in 1986 two significant events marked our relations: for the first time in history, an Argentine president and an Argentine foreign minister made an official visit to the USSR. Caputo stressed that Raul Alfonsin's visit to Moscow and Leningrad was a milestone in the history of Argentine-Soviet relations.

He indicated that these developments have brought to the fore the strength and maturity of bilateral relations. On the other hand, Caputo added, it is worth noting that

two countries, despite the distance separating them geographically and the differences in their systems of government, can agree on important current international problems and develop cooperation that is beneficial for their peoples.

Caputo gave TASS correspondents Oleg Kolesnikov and Isidro Gilbert written answers to questions they submitted regarding Soviet Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's visit, Argentine-Soviet relations, and the U.S.-Soviet preliminary agreement on the elimination of nuclear weapons.

In that context, Minister Caputo said Minister Shevardnadze's visit has great importance. He said: We will have for the first time the honor of receiving in Argentina a Soviet foreign minister in a visit that will make it possible to give greater impetus to bilateral relations by seeking new forms of cooperation for mutual benefit.

All this, as well as the joint discussion of international issues in which the two parties explain their respective positions, promotes understanding among the nations and encourages efforts for international coexistance, stated Caputo.

Assessing the recent agreements reached by the USSR and the United States, Caputo said they represent a very important and positive—although predictable—step. He also said the preliminary agreement has other aspects that should be taken into account. One of them is of particular interest for Argentina in view of the offers that the Group of Six will make regarding nuclear tests.

In this regard the Argentine foreign minister said it is desirable that the announcement of the creation of a new and sole bilateral forum for the negotiation of the subject not focus on the bilateral aspect to the detriment of a multilateral discussion of the issue at the disarmament conference. We believe it is important to continue respecting the 1972 treaty on ati-ballistic misiles. Caputo said we are facing new challenges.

Shevardnadze 'Official Guest'

PY301757 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1529 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Sep (TELAM)—The Argentine Government has declared Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, his wife, and his entourage official guests during their visit to Argentina.

The Soviet foreign minister will arrive at Ezeiza International Airport from Brazil tonight at 2000, and will remain in Argentina until next Monday, when he will go to Montevideo. Decree No 1586, declaring him an official guest, states that Shevardnadze's visit is in response to an invitation issued by the Argentine Government when the Argentine-Soviet joint communique was signed in Moscow on 1 February 1986.

Shevardnadze will meet with President Raul Alfonsin at Government House tomorrow at 1130.

Suspends Mendoza Trip

PY301812 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1805 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Sep (TELAM)—The national Protocol Office has reported that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnaze, who will arrive tonight on an official visit to Argentina, has suspended his visit to the city of Mendoza, which was scheduled to take place on 3 October.

According to the Protocol Office, the suspension of the trip to Mendoza does not mean Shevardnadze will leave for Montevideo ahead of schedule. He will be departing Argentina on Monday, 5 October, at 0900 from the Jorge Newbery Metropolitan Airport, as scheduled.

France's Mitterrand To Pay Visit 6-10 Oct

PY261559 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2114 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Sep (DYN)—It was officially reported today that President Raul Alfonsin telephoned French President Francois Mitterrand, who will visit Argentina from 6 to 10 October.

The presidential Public Relations Office said Alfonsin called Mitterrand from the Olivos residence "to express the satisfaction and joy of the Argentine Government and people" with regard to Mitterrand's visit.

It was also reported that during the dialogue, the two presidents "exchanged opinions on international issues and agreed on the topics to be discussed in Buenos Aires."

The Public Relations Office concluded by saying that during Mitterrand's visit, Argentina and France "will confirm the great friendship between their peoples and the outstanding level of bilateral relations between the two countries."

Deputy on Willingness to Discuss Falklands

PY262144 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1858 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Sep (EFE)—According to Argentine Deputy Federico Storani, Argentina is willing to discuss with Great Britain humanitarian issues related to the conflict over the Malvinas Islands, but it will not renounce its sovereignty over the islands.

Storani, president of the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Relations Commission, asserted that an agreement should be reached on such issues as what to do with the bodies of Argentine soldiers who died during the 1982 conflict and were buried in the islands.

However, the legislator, a member of the governing Radical Civic Union, said that before starting talks on this and other issues, Argentina will demand the signing of a declaration in which "none of the parties renounces what it considers to be its legitimate rights."

In a statement to the media, Storani (who in early 1987 was a member of an Argentine congressional mission that traveled to London to hold informal contacts with members of the British Parliament) insisted that "Argentina will not renounce its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands."

He also stated that the British proposal to negotiate "step by step", including all subjects related to the islands except sovereignty, was fully rejected by his country, which does not give up "the hope of recovering the islands."

The deputy stated that Great Britain wants to negotiate without "any documents" because "it does not want to establish any precedents."

Federico Storani explained that this rapprochement between the two countries that went to war over the islands in 1982 is the result of an intercession by the International Red Cross on behalf of the relatives of Argentine, as well as British, soldiers who died during the war.

Sourrouille Discusses Economic Issues at IMF

PY292056 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2140 GMT 27 Sep 87

[By Alberto Lippi]

[Text] Washington, 27 Sep (TELAM)—Argentine Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille is opposed to having developing countries make new domestic economic adjustments to streamline their economies. He believes this tactic will only yield economic set-backs and recessionary pressures on the world economy and undermine trade and international financing.

Speaking today at the morning session of the IMF acting committee, Sorrouille said it is unacceptable that the IMF this year has become an exclusive receptable of resources while almost all of its member countries are having difficulties in their balance of payments. He said the IMF should help overcome this problem.

Sourrouille said: Many of our countries have experienced an unprecedented setback this decade and I do not think this phenomenon is given enough attention.

He added that IMF documents clearly show that the economic good health of industrialized countries depends to a great extent on the economic development of developing countries. He said that if the official financing of developing countries is increased by $10 billion per year, this will not only result in an increase of economic activities in developing countries, but in industrialized countries as well.

Sourrouille criticized the IMF for not having carried out its activities based on the interrelation that characterizes today's world economy.

He stated: Up to now we have been successful in not causing the collapse of the world economy with the solutions we have implemented to overcome the serious economic imbalances that have accumulated throughout a decade. But we have not been successful in completely overcoming these economic imbalances or in promoting a more active international economic growth.

He added that it is not a question of taking advantage of the impact the economies of developing countries have on the world economy [words indistinct] will recommend a more active economic growth policy with reciprocal higher financial value.

He said that far from being a cost burden on industrialized countries, as is sometimes the case in short-term prospects, it has been shown that it will help to overcome some of the most serious [words indistinct].

Regarding the protest made by the recently established Group of Three (Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico), the Cartagena Consensus, and the Group of 24—that different economic adjustment processes [una asimetria del proceso de ajuste] are now at work in developed and developing countries—Sourrouille said a new policy to correct that asymmetry is not merely an ethical demand, but a question of mutual convenience.

The implementation of economic adjustment processes will only yield economic setbacks and recessionary pressures on the world economy and on the development of international trade and financing if it is not accompanied by compensatory measures in industrialized countries.

Sourrouille said that more resources should be made available through quotas and that a more flexible policy should be implemented to have more access to these resources. He said it is also necessary to expedite the assignment of special drawing rights so as to avoid the need to transfer resources to countries with strong currencies and thus allow developing countries to accumulate proper reserve volumes.

Sourrouille urged the IMF to study as soon as possible the report submitted by the Group of 24 (developing countries) on [words indistinct] to speak of an economic adjustment with economic growth as of 1915 [year as received]. I think as of today we should talk about a new axis based on economic growth and necessary adjustments.

He also discussed the increase in international interest rates and the evidence that there will be new increases. He requested new solutions substantially different than the ones implemented to date. He added that commercial banks have also realized this need and that in the last few months they have adopted the necessary measures to adjust the value of their portfolio composition in developing countries to more realistic levels.

Sourrouille concluded his speech by stating that not a single minute more can be wasted in implementing new solutions to the foreign debt issue and added that our nations will never forgive us if we do not overcome the situation.

Reports on Resignation Denied

PY290355 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0225 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Sep (NA)—A source at the head of the Economy Ministry denied here tonight that Minister Juan Sorrouille might resign. The news was disseminated by an international news agency which cited unidentified diplomatic sources who said the minister would resign if Argentina did not reach an agreement with the IMF.

Jorge Gandara, administrative coordinating and technical deputy secretary, denied this report tonight during a short talk with journalists.

The report was attributed to diplomatic and banking sources who said that Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille would resign if the IMF did not accept the political treatment of the foreign debt.

Gandara said Sourrouille has not said anything in Washington that could possibly be misinterpreted and that he could not imagine the source of the news.

Gandara added that he spoke on the telephone with Sourrouille 15 minutes before the information reached Argentina and that the minister did not say a word "about anything like that."

When asked about the labor dispute at the Labor and Social Security Ministry, Gandara said he was "moderately optimistic" that work will resume normally at the ministry tomorrow.

He said that difficulties exist in an area where problems existed for a long time and added that the solutions are included in a package that will be considered soon by the national cabinet.

Brodersohn Discusses Debt Negotiations

PY260334 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0312 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 25 Sep (TELAM)—Finance Secretary Mario Brodersohn affirmed today that the Argentine Government's main objective in the foreign-debt negotiations is to secure financial resources for economic growth. He added: We have always insisted that only in this way can the foreign debt be paid.

In a statement this afternoon at Ezeiza International Airport shortly before departing for the United States, Brodersohn expressed concern about such developments as the rise in the international interest rate, the deterioration of international prices, and the lack of growth in the developed countries, which affects international trade and curtails our possibilities. [passage omitted]

Ministry on Group of Three Communique

PY250341 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0155 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Sep (NA)—The Economy Ministry tonight reported that in order to reinforce the permanent consultations among Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico, and taking into consideration the decision made by these countries' presidents, the Argentine, Brazilian, and Mexican finance ministers agreed to hold periodic meetings to examine their economic relations and topics of common interest, particularly those related to trade and the foreign debt.

The ministry communique on the meeting held among the three ministers this afternoon in New York states that the ministers decided to hold routine meetings every 6 months, and special meetings whenever they are necessary.

The Group of Three constitutes the first part of the negotiations Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille is conducting in the United States during his visit to attend yearly assemblies of the IMF and of the International Development and Reconstruction Bank.

The communique released in Buenos Aires tonight was also released in New York simultaneously, after the talks with Brazilian Finance Minister Luis Carlos Bresser Pereira and Mexican Finance and Public Credit Secretary Gustavo Petricioli.

During this initial meeting, the ministers agreed on several topics, including the belief that "adjustments to the domestic economy alone will not be enough to solve the debt problem that seriously affects the investment rates, the public deficit, and price stability."

"The problem is admittedly a result of imbalances in the international economy, and therefore requires creditors and debtors to share the responsibility for its solution, so that they can grow together," the communique stated.

Further on Incident at 3d Infantry Regiment

Vice President Cited

PY291755 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Sep 87

[By Silvina Martinez Porta]]

[Excerpt] Vice President Victor Martinez this morning said the government considers the recent incidents at La Tablada 3d Infantry Regiment as an act of indiscipline, and not as a crisis. He added that the episode is entirely over. Martinez also announced that President Alfonsin decided to postpone congressional sessions for another 60 days. [passage omitted]

Defense Committee Chief Comments

PY291815 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Balbino Zubiri, head of the Chamber of Deputies Defense Committee, this morning said he is sure no concessions or conditions were made to solve the 3d Infantry Regiment incident involving the replacement of regiment chief Dario Fernandez Maguer. Zubiri said the incident must not be exaggerated or minimized. There were acts of indiscipline, which will be tried under two [words indistinct]. If it is proven that there was violation of military laws, the incident will be tried in military courts. Acts of indiscipline, however, can also be punished by other authorities, without having to resort to the Armed Forces Supreme Council.

Later this afternoon, Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena and Defense Secretary Alconada Sempe will report to the deputies on the incident.

Five Unidentified Army Officers Detained

PY291910 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1536 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 29 Sep (DYN)—Lieutenant Colonel Gustavo Gonzalez Sas, the newly appointed commander of the 3d Armored Infantry Regiment in La Tablada, held a meeting this morning with the regiment's officers, with the exception of five of them, who are being held in Palermo [a district of Buenos Aires]. Meanwhile, the Army leadership continued its discussions on the regiment's self-confinement last weekend.

Reliable sources have said Lieutenant Colonel Dario Fernandez Maguer, the outgoing regiment commander, "is awaiting a new assignment" and that a captain and four lieutenants, who led the self-confinement, have been transported as "detainees" to the officers club of the "Patricio" 1st Infantry Regiment in Palermo. [passage omitted]

The identity of the officers detained in Palermo has not been released. However, it was reported that a specially appointed officear [oficial actuante] has initiated proceedings and, if necessary, he will refer the case to a military court. It has not been ruled out that other 3d Regiment officers will be involved as a result of these proceedings.

The sources also said that members of the Army leadership, who are still holding discussions at the Libertador Building, have differing opinions on how to prevent crises like the one last Sunday from occurring again in the 3d Armored Infantry Regiment and in other Army units.

Nevertheless, the Army leadership has reportedly decided to transfer the 3d Regiment's second-in-command and chief of operations, although no decision has been made yet on where they will be sent. [passage omitted]

Government Said Aware of Threat

PY300046 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2330 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Sep (NA)—The reaction of 3d Infantry Regiment officers in La Tablada to the removal of unit commander Fernandez Maguer had been "foreseen" since last week by government officials linked to the defense sector as a "possible effect" of the decisions adopted last Friday by the Army promotion board regarding promotions, transfers, and retirements.

Official sources have told NA that the Army staff had to assume "calculated risks" in the transfer and retirement "operation" of approximately 30 officers—captains, majors, and lieutenant colonels—who participated in the Holy Week uprising by supporting former Lieutenant Colonel Aldo Rico or refusing to repress the uprising.

From the official analysis point of view, the 3d Regiment officers' position is reportedly the result of "a strategy designed to tarnish the image" of current Army commander General Dante Caridi, and, consequently, of the defense minister and the president of the Republic.

A high-ranking government source has revealed that an Army sector seeks "an amnesty" that will include both former Lt Col Aldo Rico and the former commanders sentenced to life imprisonment.

Moreover, one of the (?points) that causes "concern" and "uneasiness" among most officers is the salary issue. The government is reportedly studying a way to improve salaries without affecting the economic plan.

The government source categorically denied the possibility of an amnesty—for the montoneros as well—but admitted that the salary situation "is under study."

The sources also admitted that the self-confinement to barracks was a reaction to the fact that Lt Col Fernandez Maguer's transfer took place before the completion of his 2-year term, a term established by military laws.

Military sources have also reported that the promotion board took into account Fernandez Maguer's 20-day arrest for refusing to take action against officers who participated in the Holy Week uprising.

The Tablada regiment has provoked one of the "possible" rebellions expected by the removal of Fernandez Maguer, and this fact has not surprised some government officials, including radical Antonio Berhongaray, chairman of the Senate's Defense Committee.

Early last week, Berhongaray told reports to closely watch the decisions of the promotion board because they could generate some reactions, and on Friday—just before the self-confinement of the Tablada regiment was revealed—he said "problems" could take place in that unit.

The sources stated that the situation "was not serious" from the government point of view as compared to the Holy Week episode. They did admit, however, that the situation does not favor Defense Minister Jose Horacio Jaunarena, who has been absent from the country during the incidents.

They added that resolutions regarding officers involved in the Holy Week uprising had to be adopted at the promotion board meeting to disqualify those officers involved in the uprising, preventing them from being promoted, and consequently, consolidating Caridi's command.

These sources stated that on a scale of 1 to 10 regarding the seriousness of the Tablada incident, it is rated as 1. They said the latest events have demonstrated that the conflict was "circumscribed" to that unit, that no other "focus" of support has emerged.

They specifically referred to the "loyalty" of senior officers throughout the country and their subordination to the chief of staff, as an important fact in the "isolation" of the junior officers of the Tablada regiment. They added, however, that this new situation "cannot be solved with repression."

They reported that on Friday, Caridi sent a coded radiogram to all chiefs of the different units reporting on the transfers and retirements decided by the promotion board, in a new Army restructuring program.

The only reaction to this new order from the commander was the self-confinement of officers from La Tablada Regiment in solidarity with Fernandez Maguer, who graduated in the same class as former Lt Col Aldo Rico.

Bolivia

Minister Denounces Chile on Sea Outlet

PY301700 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2036 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] United Nations, 29 Sep (EFE)—Bolivia today again demanded a sea outlet and accused the Chilean Government of unilaterally stopping the negotiations that began last April in Uruguay.

Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez also accused Chile of resorting to "childish fallacies and distortions" to nullify Bolivia's "historical, moral, and political right to a sea outlet and a port on the Pacific."

Speaking at the 42d UN General Assembly, Bedregal recalled the repeated calls made by the OAS to Bolivia and Chile to seek a "peaceful and just" solution to the Bolivian Government's intention to persist in its demands.

The Bolivian foreign minister expressed to the UN General Assembly Bolivia's willingness to combat drug trafficking despite the political and socioeconomic problems posed by the implementation of specific programs in the countries that are "wrongly called producers."

After expressing regret at the U.S. cuts in the budget allocated for eradicating and replacing coca cultivation in Bolivia, Bedregal said: "With or without the U.S. economic assistance, Bolivia will never lower its guard in eliminating drug trafficking."

The Bolivian foreign minister then addressed the negative impact of the foreign debt on the debtor countries' economy and development, and stated that the foreign debt problem involves "political and social risks that we cannot ignore."

Bedregal added that a yearly $20-million net capital flight from the debtor countries to the United States and the leading financial centers occurs as a result of economic adjustments.

"This actually involves plundering the world's poor nations," Bedregal said.

Bedregal reviewed the "success" of the stabilizing policy being implemented in Bolivia, although he admitted a reduction in real salaries and in the employment rate.

The Bolivian foreign minister expressed Bolivia's satisfaction with the peace agreement achieved by the presidents of the five Central American nations in Guatemala, and asked the international community to contribute to the "economic recovery of these sister nations."

Bedregal said Bolivia also approves a preliminary agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union to dismantle medium- and short-range missiles, which marks the "beginning of gradual nuclear disarmament, an effort that must be continued."

The Bolivian foreign minister endorsed the resumption of negotiations to reach a solution to the Malvinas Islands problem, which "involves the legitimate sovereignty of the Argentine nation," and urged the fulfillment of the Torrijos-Carter Panama Canal agreement.

Gas Sale Agreement Signed With Argentina

PY301347 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Concerning gas sales to Argentina, the negotiations have finally concluded. Initially, an agreement was signed by the under secretaries [not further specified], and the documents will be taken to the United States for the Bolivian and Argentine ministers to sign.

This information was supplied to Radio Panamericana by acting Finance Minister Ramiro Cabezas. During a press conference yesterday, the acting finance minister said:

[Begin Cabezas recording, in progress] ... to inform you that an agreement, whose terms we still do not know, was finally signed with Argentina at noon today.

The agreement was signed by the under secretaries [not further specified] at noon today and the document is being taken to New York for the [Bolivian and Argentine] foreign ministers to sign.

The planning minister is en route to Washington to meet with the finance minister to (?arrange) a meeting with the IMF to discuss the terms of the [words indistinct].

I also want to inform you that Argentina has made a $13-million payment. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Mixed Commission With USSR To Meet

PY281808 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] The Bolivian-Soviet Mixed Commission will meet in Santa Cruz from 12 to 14 October. During the meeting, several problems, especially a $220-million credit that the USSR has offered Bolivia, will be discussed.

According to reports released at the Bolivian Foreign Ministry, the credit will be accepted only on the basis of the following conditions: a 20-year repayment period, an 8-year grace period, and a 2.5-percent interest rate.

This credit would be used to purchase equipment and machinery that will contribute to the country's economic recovery.

Nevertheless, there are other aspects that must be outlined at the Santa Cruz meeting, among them an appropriate agreement on the La Palca metallurgic plant project and the Machacamarca project.

If no agreement is reached, then the issue concerning the foreign debt handling will not be discussed.

Our authorities have stated that the La Palca project is a white elephant and it is technically unfeasible.

Concerning the Machacamarca project, the contract has been rescinded and the equipment sent by the USSR will be returned. If any payments were made, they will be credited to the account of the foreign debt to the Soviet Union.

Municipal Elections Elicit Little Interest

PY282234 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1947 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Excerpt] La Paz, 26 Sep (TELAM-ANSA)—Only 4 days remain to register, and no political party has officially registered its candidates for the municipal elections scheduled for 6 December 1987. These are the first municipal elections in more than 40 years.

Not only are there no official candidates, but the number of citizens that have registered to vote does not amount to 5 percent of the Bolivian electorate. [passage omitted]

Brazil

Shevardnadze, Abreu Sodre Sign Agreement

PY302349 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and his Brazilian counterpart, Abreu Sodre, this morning signed cultural, economic, commercial, scientific, and technological cooperation agreements. Through these agreements, Brazil and the Soviet Union will improve the use of their natural resources, raw materials, advanced technology, industrial development, and agricultural production.

In the commercial sector, the two countries agreed to develop more diversified trade exchange. The cultural agreement envisages greater exchange of teachers, writers, composers, and theater and movie directors.

During the signing ceremony, held at Itamaraty, the two foreign ministers conferred and delivered speeches. Abreu Sodre said that dialogue between the two governments cannot be jeopardized by the differences existing between their political and socioeconomic systems. He also proposed that the resources used in the arms race be earmarked for socioeconomic development.

Shevardnadze advocated the strengthening of Brazilian-Soviet ties.

The two foreign ministers released a joint communique stating that Brazilian-Soviet trade is out of keeping with the potentials of the two countries and that it must be intensified.

Later, Shevardnadze held a news conference at the Soviet Embassy. He described as important the Brazilian position in favor of disarmament even though Brazil has mastered the uranium enrichment process. Ending a 3-day visit to Brasilia, Shevardnadze left for Buenos Aires this afternoon.

Discuss Trade Agreement

PY301343 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze yesterday told Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre that the Soviet Union is interested in expanding bilateral trade with Brazil. The main topic of discussion between the two foreign ministers was the creation of mixed enterprises in Brazil, the Soviet Union, and even third countries, as a means of improving commercial relations between the two countries. Currently, Brazil is participating in a joint venture with the Soviet Union for the construction of the Kapanda hydroelectric plant in Angola.

The meeting of the two foreign ministers yesterday at Itamaraty lasted 1 hour and 45 minutes. The Soviet minister told his Brazilian counterpart that the increase of commercial relations might be included in an agreement to be signed during President Jose Sarney's visit to Moscow in May 1988. In the early stage, the two countries might create mixed enterprises in Argentina, Peru, Zimbabwe, and Algeria.

Trade relations between Brazil and the Soviet Union have experienced a considerable decline, from $800 million in 1983 to $310 million in 1986.

The two foreign ministers did not discuss bilateral relations alone. They exchanged information on their countries' positions regarding Central America and the Iran-Iraq war. Itamaraty spokesman Rui Nogueira reports on this.

[Begin Nogueira recording] They discussed three subjects: Central America, the Persian Gulf war, and Afghanistan. The Soviet foreign minister referred to the efforts promoted by Brazil as a member of the Contadora Support Group, efforts that led to the signing of a treaty among the five Central American countries in Guatemala City on 17 August. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Shevardnadze told Minister Abreu Sodre that were it not for efforts by the countries of the Contadora Group, the results of the Central American conflict would have been tragic.

Sarney Announces New Inflation Figures

PY302150 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Brazilian President Jose Sarney today announced that the September inflation rate stands at 5.68 percent. Sarney also signed the transportation bonus draft bill, through which all low-income workers must receive a transportation bonus. It is mandatory for companies to issue the transportation bonus to its employees. The bonus is later discounted from income tax.

Sarney also launched the government action plan, encompassing investments for the 1987-91 period. Most cabinet members and 14 governors were present at the ceremony held at Government House.

Moreover, two important meetings were held: Sarney met with Energy Minister Aureliano Chaves, who is the honorary PFL president and with PMDB President Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes. These meetings are significant at a time in which Sarney is trying to establish a new political alliance to support the Government.

Army Still at Itaipu, Strike Continues

PY300136 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2255 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Five hundred Army soldiers have been guarding the entrance to the Itaipu hydroelectric facilities. Striking workers of companies contracted by Itaipu are demanding a 40-percent salary increase, while their own employers are seeking only a 15-percent raise.

There were no incidents today, the 2d day of the strike, by the 7,000 striking workers. Soldiers continue to guard the access road to the plant.

According to Itaipu contractors Unicon and Itamon, 47 percent of the workers returned to work today. Yet, the strike leaders said only 12 percent of the workers returned to work.

Itaipu President Ney Braga said in Curitiba that he requested the Army's intervention to prevent picketing groups from stopping those workers who must keep the plan in operation.

General Armando Patricio, commander of the 5th Military Region, has announced that an official communique will be released tomorrow to explain the presence of Army personnel at the Itaipu plant.

Official Wants M-19 Role in Amazon Probed

PY300133 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2255 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] Romero Juca Filho, president of the National Indian Foundation, today asked the Federal Police and the Amazonas State Security Secretariat to investigate a report that priests and M-19 Colombian guerrillas have been arming and using Indians in the drug trade.

The charge was made by the newspaper *A Critica* of Manaus citing reports by gold diggers, who frequently clash with indians in the Amazon region.

New Antidrug Squad Created in Sao Paulo

PY250256 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] The Sao Paulo State Government will intensify its fight against drug trafficking. To this end, the Sao Paulo Government today created the State Investigative Department on Narcotics [Departamento Estadual de Investigacoes Sobre Narcoticos] through an agreement with the Justice Ministry.

The new squad of the Sao Paulo Police will consist of 150 men and will undertake educational, preventive, and repressive actions to fight the drug trade.

Chile

Bolivian Speech at UN 'Bitterly' Criticized

PY300422 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text) Bolivia has bitterly criticized the Chilean Government at the UN General Assembly, accusing it of having insulted the Bolivian people and the OAS.

Speaking before the UN General Assembly, Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal asked the international community to find an agreement capable of contributing to peace, integration, and development. He announced that he will request that the ECLA, currently headquartered in Santiago, be transferred elsewhere as a consequence of an alleged diplomatic incident.

According to Bedregal, the Chilean Government has refused to grant a visa to a Bolivian deputy minister who was to participate in an ECLA conference.

This action, he said, shows the low moral standards of that government which, with its arrogance, has tried to prevent the participation of the Bolivian representative.

Referring to the Bolivian landlock problem, he said that, in his opinion, Chile has acted clumsily and irresponsibly. He added that Admiral Jose Toribio Merino has contributed to undermine the climate of favorable expectations created by the talks between the two parties with his inconsistent and aggressive remarks.

He accused the government of General Pinochet of rejecting the Bolivian proposals, using historical fallacies to invalidate Bolivia's political and moral right to have a corridor and a port on the Pacific Ocean.

He said that since 1879 Chile has extracted, from what should be Bolivian territory, 20 million tons of copper, equivalent to the combined reserves of Asia, Western Europe, and the Soviet Union. He added that his government will insist on this demand at the OAS.

According to international UN circles, the Bolivian minister's remarks have been the harshest in the last few years. The Bolivian foreign minister reportedly made these remarks right after the Argentine and Cuban foreign ministers invited the two parties to resume talks.

Statement Termed 'Unacceptable'

PY301921 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Report from the Foreign Ministry, by reporter Antonio Cofre]

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Francisco Ramirez Migliasi has said that the statement made at the United Nations on 29 September by Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal is unacceptable. In his statement, the Bolivian foreign minister attacked Chile, stating that Bolivia is well-aware of Chile's arguments but that they are weak excuses being used to conceal a conflictive situation.

General Ramirez Migliasi said that the Bolivian foreign minister wants to distort the issue. He added: We have strectched out our hand and they have unfortunately snapped at us.

Ramirez said that Bedregal uses old demagogic terms to refer to a problem which Chileans believe is non-existent. He added: Chile does not have, and never has had, any problems with Bolivia.

Ramirez said that some believe this is an issue that has been promoted by Bolivian Foreign Minister Bedregal to suit his own political aspirations, which are causing great harm to the Bolivian people because they are given false expectations and vain illusions regarding something they will never be able to achieve, that is, the acquisition of a sovereign sea outlet to the Pacific Ocean through territory which has always belonged to Chile.

Representative Rejects Accusations

PY300427 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0015 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] United Nations, 29 Sep (EFE)—The Chilean Government today rejected the Bolivian accusation before the UN General Assembly that it has severed negotiations on a sea outlet and added that La Paz rejected a Chilean proposal submitted in 1975.

Fernando Cisternas, Chilean representative to the United Nations, stated that in 1975 his government offered Bolivia a sovereign corridor, namely, a corridor north of Arica, in exchange for territorial concessions.

According to Cisternas, Bolivia accepted the offer but then retracted because of the territorial exchange. In 1978 Bolivia severed relations with Chile.

In his speech before the UN General Assembly, Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez today accused Chile of unilaterally breaking the negotiation process which began in Uruguay in April 1987, to solve the Bolivian landlock problem.

Fernando Cisternas stated at the UN plenum that after the Chilean offer and the breaking of relations, there was a new rapprochement and Bolivian proposal. The proposal, however, did not contemplate any territorial exchange, and the compensations it offered were "vague and deceptive."

He added that Chilean authorities did not accept that proposal, and Chile cannot prompt a Bolivian reaction. He said Bolivia "cannot adopt a serious position and justify the use of offensive language" [virulencia verbal] which is not the appropriate way to reach an understanding.

Court Rejects Testimony on Almeyda's Behalf

PY221652 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0412 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Text] Santiago, 21 Sep (EFE)—The special court trying former Chilean Foreign Minister Clodomiro Almeyda, charged with "the glorification of violence," today rejected testimony of witnesses on Almeyda's behalf as inadmissible.

Almeyda is a leader of the Orthodox Socialist Party. His defense lawyers asked the court to accept the testimony of writers Jorge Edwards, Guillermo Blanco, and Miguel Arteche on Almeyda's behalf.

Sergio Valenzuela, the judge in charge of the proceedings, said the testimonies were "inadmissible" on the grounds that the proof does not fullfil the requirements of the law.

Almeyda has been detained in Santiago's Capuchinos prison since the middle of June. He is fighting charges of illegal entry and was found not guilty in his first trial. He entered the country last March.

Almeyda was not released after being found innocent because he faces other charges in two other courts: he is facing charges of "glorification of violence" at Judge Valenzuela's court, and charges of "disseminating doctrines based on the struggle of the masses" at the constitutional court.

Carabineros Detain University Students

PY302317 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Thirty-five university of Chile students have been detained by Carabineros special forces at Plaza Italia, where they chained themselves to the monument of General Baquedano. Carabineros forces arrived at the location with water cannons and tear-gas grenade launchers and used them against the students.

Some of the detained students who were identified are: Daniel Farcas, leader of the Chilean Students Federation [CECH]; Jose Menendez, CECH secretary general; Willy Salgado; Manuel Mendez; Alejandro Nico; Marcelo Martinez; and Maria Chateau.

The students are currently being transported to the 10th police precinct on Miguel Claro Street. Carabineros are also urging people to leave the monument.

Terrorist Attacks Reported in Santiago

PY301857 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] A total of six terrorist attacks were perpetrated last night between 2100 and 2200 throughout Santiago, causing considerable damage. A powerful explosion at the Santa Lucia crossing destroyed all the streetlights nearby and broke windows in neighboring buildings. Fortunately there were no cars in the area at the time of the explosion.

An EMOS [expansion unknown] office at 971 Carlos Valdovinos Street also suffered considerable damage when a bomb, which according to police experts contained 1 and 1/2 kg of ammonium gelignite and a mechanical primer and slow fuse, went off.

Several bombs exploded at 3100 Vicuna Mackena Avenue, causing damage to the Santa Helena Santiago Bank branch and the Pacifico Bank branch.

The escalation in terrorist activity has also affected the Pajaritos District, where a bomb damaged a car dealer's office. Another explosion occurred in the same district but the location and the damage caused by the explosion have not yet been specified.

In some suburban neighborhoods in the western part of Santiago, groups built barricades to block traffic. Up to now it has been reported that only one person was injured in these incidents. He has been identified as 20-year-old Francisco Aguilera Felix; he was walking by the Santa Lucia crossing when the bomb went off. He sustained wounds on the face from the bomb's shock wave and from flying glass fragments. He was taken to the main hospital, where he received emergency treatment and was later released.

It has been reported that the bus on the Cerrillos-Villa Olimpica route, with licence tags AU-5215, was completely destroyed by an incendiary bomb that was left inside the bus by terrorists. The bus was driven by Daniel Carrasco and the fire started in the rear seat near the back door. Fortunately no one was injured and the fire was put out by Santiago volunteer firemen.

FPMR Takes Over Vina del Mar Radios

PY301909 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1715 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 30 Sep (TELAM-ANSA)—There were a series of bomb explosions last night throughout Santiago as a result of which a man was injured and some damage was reported.

A bomb explosion caused a blackout in Curico, 200 km south of Santiago.

Moreover, five men carrying automatic weapons took over the station shared by Radio Infinita and Radio Beethoven, both of which are FM stations, to broadcast a political proclamation that was pre-recorded on a cassette. The incident occurred in Vina del Mar, Chile's main sea resort.

Responsibility for the incident has been claimed by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR], the self-styled people's armed branch which the government alleges is the armed branch of the Chilean Communist Party. However, the proclamation was not broadcast because neither of the two radio stations use a cassette broadcasting system. [passage omitted]

It has been reported that there were at least six bomb explosions in shantytowns located in the southern region of Santiago. The explosions did not cause damage because they were placed in unpopulated areas. A bomb was also placed nearby the Military School, located in the eastern sector of the city, but it did not cause any damage.

Investigative Police Arrest Five Saboteurs

PY301827 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 22 Sep 87 p 7

[by R. Poblete Montenegro]

[Text] Valdivia—Investigative Police personnel have arrested and placed at the disposal of the Valdivia military court five people who have been engaged in sabotage and causing blackouts in large sectors of the city.

They are: Victor Hugo Delgado Saez, mechanic, 28; Patricio Medina Cardenas, unemployed, 22; Juan Becerra Guzman, unemployed, 23; Javier Flores Villescas, unemployed, 23; and Jose Inostroza Lopez, unemployed, 27; from the Valparaiso shantytown. They caused blackouts in Corvi, Menzel and other city sectors by throwing chains over powerlines.

Colombia

Economist Appointed New Justice Minister

PA010323 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0216 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Bogota, 30 Sep (EFE)—Government sources have reported that Enrique Low Murtra, an economist, today was appointed new justice minister of Colombian President Virgilio Barco's liberal government.

Low Murtra replaces Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa, a lawyer, who resigned from the post after being charged in Congress by opponents in the Conservative Party and the leftist Patriotic Union with possessing contraband in connection with the acquisition of a Rolls Royce automobile.

The new justice minister, a member of the Liberal Party who studied in Illinois and at Harvard, was an economist with the World Bank from 1974-1976, and served as tax director from 1973-1974. He also studied law at the National University of Colombia, from which he graduated in 1961, and was currently serving as director of the National Apprenticeship Service (SENA). [passage omitted]

M-19 Proposes Dialogue with Government

PA301900 Paris AFP in Spanish 1729 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Bogota, 30 Sep (AFP)—The Colombian leftist M-19 guerrillas today proposed to the government that Catholic Church installations be considered neutral and inviolable.

In a message the M-19 sent by mail to AFP in Bogota, the subversive group reiterated the proposal for a "national pact for a government of peace" and stated "it would respect such a commitment."

The M-19 has never insisted as strongly as it is doing now on a dialogue for peace; however, the government of Liberal President Virgilio Barco has stated that it will only hold a dialogue when the M-19 demobilizes and disarms itself. The M-19 signed a truce and peace agreement in August 1984, but it unilaterally broke it in July 1985, claiming that it was under an Army siege. Among the neutral areas, the M-19 mentioned the office of the Bogota diocese, the nunciature, the churches and parish houses in the cities and the countryside, seminaries, and convents.

The M-19, which reported the existence of a "dirty war" in Colombia, announced that it will struggle to create a new atmosphere that will lead to formulas for a peace dialogue. It also asked the Catholic Church to serve as mediator.

It stated that it is ready "to retake the path of new talks and commitments that will serve to definitely stop the national bloodshed."

It said that this step, which it calls "one for life, peace, and social justice, is possible on the basis of the principles and norms of international law and agreements that the country has signed."

The M-19 stated that the country's political, labor, civic, and armed (whether legally established or not) sectors can go to those neutral locations "to seek political solutions to the current war situation."

It also announced that "we unilaterally accept the church's willingness to hold a dialogue" and added that "we consider the church installations neutral and inviolable territories."

"Above any other interest, we will be willing to go wherever we are called to make peace and life the unmistakable path that the new nation will take," the document stated in conclusion.

The message given to AFP by the M-19 is signed by Antonio Navarro Wolff, who until a few months ago was the third in command of the Colombian guerrilla group and was believed to be in Cuba.

New 'Antifascist' Command Appears in Cali

PA301741 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 24 Sep 87 p 2a

[Text] Cali, 23 Sep—A group called the Latin American Antifascist Command [Comando Latinoamericano Antifacista—CLAN] has claimed credit for the dynamite explosions at the Cali offices of *El Tiempo*, the Valle Department Cattle Ranchers Fund, and the Solidarity for Colombia group.

In a communique sent to this office, CLAN says that the country is experiencing a wave of fascist terrorism unleashed by the financial monopolies. There is no previous information on the existance of this group CLAN.

CLAN also insists that fascist terrorism is being carried out "through the paramilitary organizations that the fascist warmongering Ministers [National Defense] Samudio Molina and [former Justice Minister] Arias Carrizosa now called the 'self-defense' groups."

The communique points out that these forces "have prepared a destabilization plan that includes propaganda and psychological warfare through the bourgeois mass communications media against organizations, persons, or groups they consider their political opponents."

The communique adds that "murders, missing persons, and lists of threatened persons are the other ingredients used by the ultrarightists in this plan." CLAN proclaims that the struggle against fascism should include the most various forms of struggle: "marches, demonstrations, rallies, public charges, civic stoppages, and even sabotage actions and antifascist propaganda."

In conclusion, it says: "We hereby claim credit for the actions against the offices of the Valle Department Cattle Ranchers Fund, *El Tiempo*, and solidarity for Colombia because they are involved in this destabilization plan." Those terrorist actions took place last week.

Uruguay

Korean Ship Detained for Illegal Fishing

PY261430 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1346 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Montevideo, 26 Sep (EFE)—Uruguayan maritime authorities discovered a Korean [not further identified] ship fishing illegally in Uruguayan waters and escorted it to the port of Montevideo. The name of the ship is *N. Wong*.

The news that the Korean ship was detained was released today by Uruguayan industrial fishing authorities, who reported that they will confiscate all production on board.

According to Dante Castiglioni, Uruguayan fishing director, 11,144 cases of fish were found on board, among which were 15,286 boxes weighting 20 to 30 kg each and containing "Illex Illecebrosus" squids worth $1,500 to $2,000 in the international market.

Further on Catch Seizure

PY281912 Montevideo Radio Libertad Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] INPE [expansion unknown] director Dante Castiglioni has reported that Uruguayan Navy Prefect Rear Admiral Ramon Robatto has ordered that the Korean ship [*N. Wong*] turn over to the Uruguayan Government part of its catch. Uruguay will keep the most valuable portion, the squid, worth some $300,000.

Official Communique Issued

PY291441 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] The Public Relations Office of the National Naval Prefecture has issued the following communique:

Regarding the detention of a Korean ship, the national Naval Prefecture considers it necessary to state the following:

First, on 22 September, Navy units on a routine patrol to protect the national sovereignty found and detained a Korean fishing ship, the *N. Wong 77*, which was operating within our territorial waters in violation of fishing laws.

Second, on 23 September, the Korean ship was escorted to the port of Montevideo and handed over to National Prefecture authorities for the proper legal inquiry.

Third, personnel from Montevideo's port prefecture and technicians of the National Institute of Fishing proceeded to inspect the cargo and found that part of it was fresh and the rest was half frozen. The cargo consisted of recently caught hake and [words indistinct].

Fourth, authorities decided, initially, to seize the fishing equipment and the cargo that was in violation of the law and deliver it to Industrias Lovera y Pesquera del Estado, according to Decree 77-973 of 18 January 1973.

Fifth, the final disposition of the cargo still on board will depend on the results of the inquiry.

Hungarian President To Visit 19-23 November

PY282048 Montevideo Radio Libertad Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] The president of Hungary will visit Uruguay from 19 to 23 November.

According to a schedule outlined by government officials, the Hungarian president will be received by President Sanguinetti and the entire cabinet.

During his visit to Montevideo, Karoly Nemeth will meet with Supreme Court judges and political party leaders, as well as with Mayor (Gonzalez).

The Hungarian president will also be received at the National Congress, where he will deliver a speech.

Campaign to Discredit Military Alleged

PY212040 Montevideo LA DEMOCRACIA in Spanish 18 Sep 87 p 7

[Excerpts] A chain of events in the last few days has again placed the "military issue" in the spotlight. A state of "concern" in the Armed Forces has been made public. Another concern has been brought to the attention of the government, political observers, and labor sectors. All this has contributed to a climate of general tension.

This chain of events began with the attack on Nelson Marabotto, deputy director of the Armed Forces Hospital. [passage omitted]

The tension created by the Marabotto incident increased when the Pachecoist [derived from the name of former President Jorge Pacheco Areco] weekly *Opinion* published a letter that retired Colonel Jose Gavazzo sent on 12 August to Defense Minister Chiarino. Gavazzo has been accused by many people of involvement in human rights violations. In his letter Gavazzo questioned "the professional standing and good faith" of the minister's advisers, adding. "Today we are facing a situation in which national authorities, directly or indirectly, turn soldiers and policemen into criminals, criminals into martyrs, traitors into generals, and cowards into brave men." [passage omitted]

The Defense Ministry quickly closed the incident, and Deputy Secretary Jose Maria Robaina said: "The letter was returned without comment."

The case, however, remained a topic of discussion by the public and by politicians who agreed that publication of the letter during the same week that Marabotto was attacked constituted a "provocation."

The Armed Forces, meanwhile, communicated to the government and several politicians that there is a state of "unrest" in the institution. Armed Forces spokesmen said the campaign for the referendum is only the beginning of a campaign to discredit the military institutions. They expressed their concern about the attack on Marabotto. The issue of "low salaries" was also discussed during the different political contacts that were held.

Government Releases 1987 Economic Data

PY221439 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0209 GMT 22 Sep 87

[All figures as received]

[Text] Montevideo, 21 Sep (EFE)—According to official studies released today, Uruguayan exports increased by 6.7 percent in 1987. It is expected, however, that there will be an 8.1 percent fall in the volume of trade and a 16.1 increase in prices.

A report released by the Economic Affairs Directorate of the Foreign Ministry indicates that there will be "a moderate negative result" in the services sector after 3 years of surpluses.

The increase in exports is to be added to a constant increase of the GDP, although this year it is not as high as last year.

In 1987, Uruguay's total sales will amount to $1.161 billion. This amounts to one-fifth of the foreign debt one of the continent's highest per capita.

The regional agreements with Argentina and Brazil have allowed Uruguay to open markets for non-traditional products. The sale of such traditional products as meat and grains has decreased in international markets.

The official study acknowledges that there has been "a fall in the prices of meat and grains, but this is compensated by a greater diversification in the sale of products not related to agricultural raw materials and by an increase in the prices in the fishery sector and in manufactured leather and wool products."

Exports have increased from $462.4 million in the January-June period of 1986 to $508.6 million in the same period in 1987. In the same period oil imports fell by 38.6 percent, although the import of goods and equipment increased by 46.6 percent.

Uruguay's positive trade balance during the first 6 months of 1987 amounts to $12.04 million, which is much lower than in 1986, when it amounted to $75.8 million.

Official experts have stated that with the expansion of markets, Uruguay will have no trouble in increasing the real values of exports, despite the existing difficulties regarding offers and the decrease in the price of agricultural products.

According to the report, salaries increased in the private sector, although they fell in the public sector as a consequence of the trimming of public expenditures.

Salaries of public employees increased by 24.46 percent and those of the private sector by 32.9 compared with 1984 salaries.

Union sources have stated that at the end of the dictatorship in 1984 there was a 50-percent decrease in the purchasing power of the salaried class.

Venezuela

Japanese Foreign Minister Meets Lusinchi

PA301955 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Report by Marbella Molina]

[Text] Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi met with Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari at Miraflores Presidential Palace in Caracas. President Lusinchi expressed the developing contries' need for technological, industrial, and financial support from the industrialized countries.

According to Foreign Minister Kuranari, the talks took place within an atmosphere of cordiality and frankness. He informed President Lusinchi of Japan's financial cooperation and measures to recycle capital. He reiterated Japan's intention to allot $4 billion to contribute to the payment of the Latin American countries' foreign debt. Foreign Minister Kuranari did not specify the amount of money earmarked for Venezuela or whether it would given through direct support or through financial organizations. All will depend on the talks held by Kuranari in Venezuela.

President Lusinchi—far from diplomatic formalism—was very realistic in his statements. He told Foreign Minister Kuranari that it is time to improve the relations between the two countries because trade exchange with Japan is presently 50 percent unfavorable to us.

Among other things, President Lusinchi and Foreign Minister Kuranari talked about world peace, the oil situation, and the Central American conflict. Concerning the Central American area problem, both Lusinchi and Kuranari agreed that the economy must be developed under the democratization of the area.

In addition, we learned that Jaime Lusinchi expressed the need to restore the trade and financial exchange between the two countries, mainly because Japan has a $30-billion surplus. Lusinchi reiterated parts of the speech he recently delivered at the UN General Assembly, in which he said that the debt is not an eminently financial problem, but an overall political problem.

Pledges $4 Billion to L.A.

OW290015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0001 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Caracas, Sept. 28 KYODO—Japan's Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari told Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi Monday that Japan plans to earmark a fifth of the 20 billion dollars in a fund recycling plan to Latin American debtor nations.

Japanese officials said Kuranari made the pledge in a meeting with Lusinchi on the second day of a three-day visit here.

Kuranari told Lusinchi that the size of the funds to be earmarked to the debtor nations in Latin America would be "around 4 billion dollars," the officials said.

The 20 billion dollar aid program, which Japan unveiled during the summit meeting of industrial nations last June, is aimed at easing the debt burdens of developing nations.

Lusinchi was quoted as telling Kuranari that foreign debts are becoming a great burden to Venezuela and other Latin American countries because of the depressed market for petroleum and other primary commodities.

In a separate meeting with Venezuelan Finance Minister Manuel Azpurua Arreaza later in the day Kuranari said Japan is considering earmarking 1 billion dollars from the 4 billion dollar aid plan for the development of a bauxite mine in Venezuela, Japanese officials said.

Kuranari, who arrived here Sunday from the Dominican Republic, leaves for Guatemala Tuesday for the last leg of his three-nation tour of the Caribbean and Latin America.

Red Flag Preparing To Join Political Process

PA261922 Paris AFP in Spanish 0218 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Caracas, 24 Sep (AFP)—The Red Flag, the only political group in Venezuela that supports a guerrilla insurgency against the democratic system and a "dictatorship of the proletariat," is preparing to participate in the legal political process, according to a document obtained by AFP.

AFP received a "political statement" from the group's "Central Provisional Committee." The statement proposed "unity among the popular and leftist forces to face the bipartisan system." The Democratic Action (social democratic) and Copei (christian democratic) parties, which have been sharing power for 29 years, represent that bipartisan system.

Moreover, the reliable publication *Reporte Privado* said today that Red Flag leaders will soon announce they are joining the legal political process. Venezuela will hold general elections in December 1988, and all political parties, including leftist ones, are involved in the difficult process of selecting their candidates.

"At present, we are not proposing any candidates to avoid adding to the prevailing divisions," Red Flag's statement said. It urged the leftist forces to seek consensus and to summon a "popular congress against bipartisanship" for drafting a program for "a different democracy."

The Marxist left has only obtained between 12 and 14 percent of the vote in elections held in Venezuela since 1970.

So far, there has not been any government reaction to Red Flag's "pacification." Several activists of that group are in jail. According to police chiefs, not long ago Red Flag had "some 30 armed men" in the country's eastern area.

Red Flag emerged in 1970 as a splinter group of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] when Red Flag's former MIR comrades joined the legal process. Red Flag declared itself to be "Marxist-Leninist" and kept guerrillas in the country's rural eastern area, although the latter's activities have been steadily decreasing.

Guerrillas Attack Urena Border Post

PA271822 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1557 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Caracas, 26 Sep (EFE)—Caracas newspaper sources reported today that a Venezuelan military border post was attacked last night, allegedly by Colombian guerrillas. No information was given on casualties victims, if any.

According to the sources, the attack occurred at 2330 and was directed against the Urena post in Tachira state, near the Colombian town of Cucuta.

"Well-informed sources" indicated that the attack lasted approximately half an hour and was carried out by the Army of National Liberation, an important Colombian guerrilla group.

Early today, it was reported that the Venezuelan Defense Ministry would issue an explanatory note about this incident during the day.

Some versions of the incident link this armed action with the strong control imposed on the area during the past few days to stop traffic in contraband food products to Colombia.

This measure virtually closed down the common border and has produced a major shortage of provisions on the Colombian side of the border.

Interior Affairs Minister Cited

PA301305 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Interior Affairs Minister Jose Angel Ciliberto categorically denied that there had been casualties in the attack on the National Guard in Urena, Tachira State.

According to the Colombian authorities, five guerrillas were killed during the latest attack on the National Guard post at Urena. This report has been denied by Minister Jose Angel Ciliberto at the Miraflores Palace, who said that he is reporting information from our Armed Forces that confirms that no one had been killed and that only Colombian subversive pamphlets had been found at the site.

[Begin Ciliberto recording] As I said yesterday, we searched the area and have spoken to Venezuelan civilian and military authorities who confirmed that there were no dead. [end recording]

Early tomorrow, President Jaime Lusinchi, accompanied by the military high command and the interior affairs and defense ministers, will travel to the Apure border area—specifically to the Los Bancos, El Amparo, and Guasdualito posts.

Suriname

Pokiegron Massacre Investigation Requested

FL301659 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] A French relief organization charges that the Surinamese Army committed a massacre 2 weeks ago in the Maroon village of Pokiegron.

The organization says that at least 15 people were killed in the operation. The remains of the victims have been uncovered.

The Dutch Government has asked the United Nations Human Rights Commission to investigate the reports.

Voter Apathy Reported in Referendum

FL301700 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Voters in Suriname will be casting ballots today on a new constitution. The major political groups have been encouraging people to approve the new constitution in the referendum. Some voters, however, are reportedly not going to bother with the voting, saying that the constitution will not make any real difference.

If the constitution is approved today, voters will return to the polls in November for Suriname's first election in 10 years. They will then be electing a National Assembly which will in turn choose a president.

Voting Reportedly Heavy

FL301758 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Today more than 200,000 Surinamese are expected to vote in the referendum to express their opinion on the new constitution.

Voting starts at 0700 and will close at 1900. The final results are expected to be made known by tomorrow. Throughout the country there are about 250 polling booths manned by some 2000 people.

Our man in the street this morning reported that polling was heavy in Paramaribo although the exercise was slow. Special arrangements have been made for the elderly who are given priority.

Over the past weeks all interest groups including political parties and trade unions have been advising their members and supporters to vote yes in the referendum.

The new constitution will replace the last one which was suspended after the 1980 coup d'etat. Following today's referendum [words indistinct] elected will vote in general elections on 25 November, Suriname's Independence Day.